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"As long as thofe who write are ambitious of making converts, and of giving to their opinions a maximum of "influence and celebrity, the moft extenfively circulated miſcellany will repay with the greateſt effect the "curioſity of thofe who read either for amuſement or inſtruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

Each wight who reads not, and but ſcans and ſpells,
Each word-catcher who lives on ſyllables,
Even ſuch ſmall critics ſome regard may claim. POPE.

SIR,

IT is the buſineſs of ſome dull ſouls to prepare with painful induſtry the materials which happier geniuſes are to turn to account. It is not eaſy to ſay of any faithful collection of facts, however apparently trivial, that it may not be profitably employed. In this view I have been led to think that an enumerative claſſification of the words of our language might not be totally uſeleſs. The choice of a ſource of analyſis for this purpoſe ſeemed to lie between Johnſon and Ash; the latter of whom is perhaps as cenſurable in point of redundance as the former is for deficiency, while the ſuperfluities of one do not ſupply the defects of the other. I have therefore conſidered it a mark of due reſpect to take Johnſon for my theme, ſince whoſe time no ſufficient authority on this ſubject has yet ariſen; uſing his large edition, as fuller than his abridgment. On account however of the great additions to our language by the recent enlargement of ſcience, as well as from the faſtidiouſneſs of Johnſon, it is obvious that ſuch an undertaking as mine will be conſiderably imperfect as a teſt of its abſolute copiouſneſs.

An accident has deprived me, for the preſent, of the minute details of my progreſs in this enumeration, and of ſeveral remarks which in the courſe of it I had made on particular parts; and as I do not wiſh to delay any longer ſending you this communication, I can only ſtate a few of the latter from memory.

Such compounds as admit of their parts (whether united by Johnſon or not) being ſeparately and diſtinctly written without injury to the ſenſe or the conſtruction, are omitted in my ſtatement. Moſt of his names of plants particularly are of this deſcription. I could not, for example, perſuade myſelf to call either *redhead*, *all ſaints day*, or *welcome to our houſe*, a mere ſubſtantive. Compound adjectives, as *high-ſpirited*, are not often ſuſceptible of this diſunion. It is perhaps difficult to draw the exact line of the diſtinction, but it is more to go through the vocabulary without attempting it. I ſuppoſe that I have diſplaced about two or three hundred words from Johnſon's liſt on this ſcore.

With reſpect to verbs and other words having, with the ſame orthography and pronunciation, quite diſtinct ſignifications and etymologies, he has often repeated them, as ſeparate articles; as in *bill*, *to blow*, and *long* adverb, (ſee the Dictionary:) but in *pile*, *quarry*, and *roll*, each ſuſceptible of four ſuch diviſions, with a great number of others having alſo two or three, he has inconſiſtently neglected it. Wherever I found my attention awake to this circumſtance, I have enumerated theſe different branches.

His liſts of the indeclinable parts of ſpeech appear often very exceptionable in point of claſſification; but as I have not before me my notes of the particular inſtances, my numerical ſtatement is as he gives them, or nearly ſo.—Some other remarks I ſhall ſubjoin to the columns of the Table.

I detail the reſult of my examination under the individual letters of the alphabet, for the convenience of any of your readers who may wiſh to verify particular parts of the enumeration: but I muſt moſt ſtrongly caution whoever goes over the Dictionary with a view to the parſing, againſt unwarily taking the words as they appear marked; the errors of printing, in this reſpect, in the edition which I have uſed (the recent octavo), being throughout extremely frequent and flagrant.

The elder Scaliger is ſaid to have thanked God for having given to ſome men a talent and inclination for compiling dictionaries and indexes. I ſhall be glad if any utility to be derived from my labour in the preſent inſtance, ſhould excite a ſimilar ſentiment in the mind of a ſingle ſpeculator on the ſtructure of language. Σ.

THE claſſes of words, or parts of ſpeech, adopted by Johnſon are theſe: Article; noun ſubſtantive; adjective; pronoun; verb active, neuter, paſſive, defective (or imperfect), auxiliary, and imperſonal; verbal noun; participle; participial adjective and noun; adverb; prepoſition; conjunction; and interjection:—

	art. *	n s.	adj.	pron †	verbs act.	neut.	paſ. ‡	def. §	aux. ‖	imp. ¶	v.n. **	part. ††	particip. adj. ‡‡	n. §§	adverbs. ‖‖		prep.	conj.	int	Total
A	2	1464	590	1	319	99	—	—	—	—	1	2	28	1	108	124	18	2	6	2765
B	—	1154	305	—	330	167	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	—	21	59	10	4	3	2063
C	—	2314	802	—	520	269	—	—	—	—	—	1	18	1	3	201	2	—	—	4136
D	—	1275	487	—	495	148	—	—	—	—	—	7	14	—	8	130	2	—	2	2568
E	—	826	336	3	351	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	28	72	3	—	1	1706
F	—	970	430	—	247	126	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	22	103	5	1	3	1915
G	—	728	195	—	110	100	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	63	—	—	2	1202
H	—	725	293	6	130	72	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	36	71	—	—	20	1356
I	—	759	593	3	287	57	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	7	217	2	2	—	1930
J	—	165	37	—	25	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	14	—	—	—	274
K	—	112	25	—	29	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	194
L	—	654	279	—	115	78	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	19	74	—	1	3	1227
M	—	1058	405	3	229	97	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	14	95	—	—	2	1909
N	—	325	145	1	48	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	20	37	2	3	—	598
O	—	433	201	1	223	35	—	1	—	—	—	6	3	—	23	49	5	1	6	987
P	—	1389	648	—	381	171	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	16	165	1	—	5	3282
Q	—	140	52	—	22	24	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	10	—	—	1	254
R	—	959	333	—	387	178	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	4	82	1	—	1	1951
S	—	2314	900	2	568	363	—	1	—	—	—	5	17	—	46	232	2	—	5	4455
T	1	980	387	7	233	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	71	6	3	5	1869
U	—	265	1258	—	204	22	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	9	134	7	1	—	1907
V	—	385	174	—	66	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	37	—	—	—	701
W	—	452	157	11	118	93	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	43	49	3	—	3	931
Y	—	40	18	3	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	8	4	—	1	—	90
Z	—	23	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	28
Total	3	20409	9053	41	5445	2425	1	5	1	3	1	38	125	3	496	2096	69	19	68	40301
					7880															

* *A, an, the.*

† In theſe I have not exactly followed the Dictionary; which marks ſome as *n. s.*, and gives ſeparate places to the *mere plurals* of others. *Such* I cannot bring myſelf to rank as a pronoun, but have included among the adjectives. *Aught*, *elſe*, and *other*, alſo, I am inclined to think exceptionable as pronouns, though included here.

‡ *Might.*

§ *Muſt*, *ought*, *quoth*, *ſhall*, *wiſt.*

‖ *May* is the only verb ranked under this name.

¶ *To irk*, *meſeems*, and *methinks*. *Reck* alſo ſometimes uſed impersonally.

** *Abandoning* is the only word ranked under this name; which however might with equal propriety be made to include the ſimilar formation of *every* active verb, as is evident from the ſingle example given by Johnſon: "he hoped his paſt meritorious actions might outweigh his preſent *abandoning* the thought of future action.—*Clarendon.*" It appears to be preciſely the gerund.

†† Johnſon gives all the irregular participles; but I have taken only the participles that have no verb from which they are formed, as *beloved.*

‡‡ "An *abandoned* wretch" is one of the examples of this claſs of words; but they do not ſeem to me to be always very clearly diſtinguiſhed from ſimple adjectives or participles.

§§ *Abhorring*, *childbearing*, *lying.* From the examples however (one of which is "they will have me whipt for *lying*," Shakſpeare), it ſeems very clearly that a word of this kind may be formed from *every* verb.

‖‖ I have ſubdivided the adverbs into two parts, the ſecond of the columns compriſing only thoſe ending in *ly* (including *early* and *only*). See *Ly*, and the ſomewhat ſimilar caſe of *Un*, in the Dictionary.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reading over Mr. Barrow's Voyage to Cochin China, which, from the little it contains of that country, might as well have been called a voyage to any other part of the world, it is impoſſible not to be ſtruck with the great variety of ſubjects that are introduced into it. Hiſtory, travels, botany, chemiſtry, electricity, political economy, political arithmetic; in ſhort, every ſcience from the higheſt to the loweſt, from the art of governing a ſtate to the art of ſlaughtering a bullock, are diſcuſſed with equal readineſs and ability in this multifarious compilation; and the author diſplays ſuch an immenſe *ſuperficies* of knowledge as to leave his reader aſtoniſhed to find "that one ſmall head ſhould carry all he knew." In general, however, it is obſerved that knowledge becomes attenuated in proportion as it is diverſified or extended; and it is poſſible that ſome of his readers may be diſpoſed to think that Mr. Barrow forms no exception to this rule. Without entering into this queſtion, which in itſelf is of little importance, I ſhall juſt notice one paſſage in his work, with the view of doing juſtice to the memory of the friend who is calumniated in it, rather than from any deſire to aſcertain either the length or the depth of Mr. Barrow's erudition.

In his account of Madeira, which, conſidering his ſhort reſidence in the iſland, is wonderfully circumſtantial, Mr. B. makes the following obſervation: "I do not remember to have ſeen or heard of any remarkable inſtance of longevity; and the chances are that Dr. Price, in ſpeaking of the mortality of this iſland as one in fifty only of the population, while that of London he conſiders as one in twenty, is not leſs inaccurate in thoſe inſtances than in many others of his calculations." It is much to be wiſhed, that voyagers and travellers would read before they write; ſo that in eking out their ſtory into a ponderous quarto, they might at leaſt underſtand the extraneous ſubjects which are neceſſary to be introduced for that purpoſe. Is it poſſible that any perſon who ever read Dr. Price's "Eſſay on the Expectations of Lives in London, &c." ſhould be ſo ignorant as not to know the authority from which he derived his information reſpecting the probabilities of life in Madeira? Has he not particularly ſtated it to have been deduced from the account given by Dr. Thomas Heberden, in the 57th volume of the Philoſophical Tranſactions? If, therefore, any error has been committed, "the chances are" that it no more belongs to him than the merit of diſcovering it belongs to Mr. Barrow. The truth however is, that the whole is perfectly correct; and that neither error nor inaccuracy are to be found either in Dr. Heberden's account or in Dr. Price's computations. The former obſerves, that "from an exact ſurvey made from houſe to houſe, the number of inhabitants on the iſland was found to be 64,614, and that the number of deaths for eight years was 10,351," or about 1294 annually. From theſe data Dr. Price concludes, as Dr. Heberden had already done, "that a *fiftieth* part of the inhabitants of Madeira die in the year;" and I think it will require more ſkill in arithmetic than Mr. Barrow poſſeſſes to prove this computation to have been wrong. It is very ſtrange that a perſon, ſo utterly unacquainted with the ſubject, ſhould venture to advance his opinions ſo readily, and to maintain them with ſo little regard to candour and decency. Had he been inſtructed even in the firſt rudiments of political arithmetic, he would have known that the longevity of a few perſons in any place affords no *datum* for computing the ratio of mortality amongſt its inhabitants; and that this could only be determined in the manner which Dr. Price has purſued. He does not, indeed, appear either to have examined the regiſters of the births and burials, or to have made the moſt diſtant enquiry about the actual number of inhabitants in Madeira; or, in ſhort, to have taken any other method of obtaining information, than merely to read the inſcriptions on the tomb-ſtones, or to count the perſons whom he caſually met in a ſtate of decrepitude. But even of theſe latter it is not probable that he ſhould have ſeen many; for, as he himſelf previouſly obſerves, "the reſidence of a few days among a foreign people cannot be ſuppoſed to furniſh much information of their manners, character, and condition." The little information, however, which he did obtain, ſhould have taught him to ſpeak more reſpectfully of Dr. Price's accuracy, and to form concluſions directly the reverſe of thoſe which he has adopted; for in the very next ſentence he adds, that "the peaſantry, like all other mountaineers, are a ſtrong healthy race of men, whoſe chief employment conſiſts in the various occupations of agricul-

ture." If the men are ſtrong and healthy, I ſhould be glad to know whether it is not more probable that the number of deaths among them ſhould be in a low, than in a high, proportion to the number of the living? In truth, a mortality of one in fifty is by no means ſo inconſiderable as to argue an uncommon degree of ſalubrity in Madeira. Inſtances might be produced in which it is much leſs; and if Mr. Barrow ſhould think fit to improve his knowledge before he again attempts to write on the ſubject, he ought to read Dr. Heberden's paper, from which he will learn, that with an annual mortality of one in fifty, the inhabitants do not double themſelves oftener than once in 69 years. This, compared with the mortality in ſome other countries, where they are ſaid to be doubled in leſs than 25 years, is ſo far from being ſmall in the extreme, that it produces an increaſe of the human race ſo very moderate that I do not believe even Mr. Malthus's apprehenſions would be alarmed on account of it.

London, Oct. 20, 1806. M. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE obſervations which follow are occaſioned by a notice, in the number of your valuable Miſcellany publiſhed on the 1ſt of July, of "the ladies of Hull having recently eſtabliſhed in that town a Repoſitory, or *Charitable* Inſtitution, intended principally for the benefit of young perſons, the daughters of decent parents, who, though not abſolutely under the neceſſity of earning their bread by their labour, may be deſirous of contributing to their own maintenance by the commendable exerciſe and application of their talents and acquirements."

There can be little doubt of the ladies of Hull having been actuated in the eſtabliſhment of this inſtitution by the moſt honourable and patriotic motives, and that ſimilar undertakings in other parts of the kingdom have been promoted with equally laudable views; it cannot therefore be deemed invidious by thoſe ladies, to inquire whether the objects they propoſe to attain can be effected, and the general condition of ſociety remain at the ſame time uninjured.

If theſe inſtitutions afford conſtant employment to young women who wiſh to be uſefully, but not publicly, occupied, and who have dependence for ſupport but upon their own exertions, they may be conſidered advantageous:—they open a channel by which the fruits of neceſſitous induſtry may be readily diſpoſed of to the conſumer, and thus facilitate a reciprocity of intereſts. That part of the plan, however, of any eſtabliſhment which admits the productions of individuals who are not under the neceſſity of earning their ſubſiſtence, for the purpoſe of being expoſed to ſale, tends to diminiſh the quantity of labour that would otherwiſe have been performed by thoſe that labour from neceſſity. This diminution deprives the neceſſitous labourers of preciſely the amount that ſuch labour would have produced them, and leſſens their means of ſubſiſtence. It is obvious that the appropriation of the money which the articles may fell for to charitable purpoſes, does not leſſen the perniciouſneſs of the effect; for it would be no ſatisfaction to the neceſſitous labourers, if they were informed that the ſums thus obtained are expended in charity: their difficulties of obtaining a livelihood would be increaſed, and they might uſe with propriety the homely language of an old precept, "Be juſt before you are generous;" and probably, with no leſs fitneſs, although more offenſively, they might ſay, "Do not commit an act of injuſtice, that its conſequences may enable you to appear liberal."

Habitual, as well as general and indiſcriminate, charity, are mere inducements to poverty to remain in idleneſs; and that bounty which ſeeks a variety of objects on which to dole out trifling ſums, ſerves but to extend their wretchedneſs by increaſing their number. It is not by beſtowing ſums in mere charity that the evils of poverty can be obviated. The hand that is accuſtomed to receive the daily or weekly allowances of benevolence, will not be cloſed till the pittance is withheld; it takes the ſtated ſum not in aid of its endeavours to obtain a ſufficiency of ſupport by induſtry, but it labours in aid of the charity that is incompetent to the full ſupply of its wants.

The veriеſt mendicant of the troubleſome ſwarms that dun every well-dreſſed paſſenger in the ſtreets of the metropolis, probably received his firſt alms with reluctance: it might have been the voluntary unſolicited mite of ſome humane being, who was deſirous of alleviating the miſery of poverty, without ſtopping to inquire its origin, or in what way the money

money would be diſpoſed of towards its relief. Exceſſive indigence might have ſo enervated this man's mind, that, after the firſt impulſe of gratitude for an unexpected favour, a repetition of the gift injudiciouſly beſtowed effected the deſtruction of that ſenſe of diſgrace on receiving or aſking charity which every independent individual dreads to experience. That man or that family which habitually receives charity, whether it be privately or demanded at the pariſh workhouſe, is as much degraded in ſelf-eſtimation as the pauper who holds out his hat in the ſtreet;—the beggary of the mind is complete, and independence of ſituation and character are gone for ever. Perhaps the only way in which the affluent could moſt effectually aſſiſt the poor, would be by encouraging them whilſt young to the practice of economical habits, and inducing them to lay by the ſavings of their frugality againſt the common *accidents* of our nature—infirmity and age: any deficiency of means in induſtrious individuals, after their utmoſt endeavours to make a ſufficient proviſion for thoſe contingencies, ſhould then be ſupplied, not as an eleemoſynary, but as a juſt reward due to thoſe who had done all in their power to preſerve their independence.

The patrons of the inſtitutions that have been mentioned, are highly laudable in their endeavours to overcome that delicacy which prevents perſons who are in a dependent ſituation from entering into trade, or employing themſelves to advantage. Private individuals would thus be relieved from their ſupport, and ſociety would not be compelled to provide againſt the chance, at leaſt, of ſome of theſe perſons becoming a burden to it. It ought, however, to be conſtantly kept in view, that the articles ſold in all inſtitutions of this kind be at the full price which would have been charged for them had they been diſpoſed of at the ſhops in the regular way; for if they be of as fair a quality, and at an under price, a depreciation will be effected in the value of the ſame kind of goods elſewhere, and conſequently a degree of poverty in proportion to the ſum ſaved to the conſumer in the purchaſe. De Foe ſays, that "to ſet people at work on the ſame thing which other people were employed on before, without increaſing the conſumption, is giving to one what you take from another."

Perhaps, after all, the efforts of the liberal might be exerted ſtill better, by putting the deſtitute and neglected poor into a way of ſupplying the wants of each other, and thereby producing an additional degree of comfort, without diſturbing any of the preſent arrangements of trade. Perſons who have not been previouſly in the habit of labour, ſhould be encouraged to manufacture ſuch articles of utility and taſte as might be ſuited to their reſpective wants and inclinations. If their induſtry were thus increaſed by the interchange of their own wants, the introduction of theſe new labourers into the market would not depreciate the price of labour; and the wants thus ſupplied by their mutual efforts would leave them without occaſion for thoſe pecuniary reſources which, by a miſtaken application, are now conveyed to them in the form of charity.

The avowed object of all our liberal inſtitutions is to "better the condition of the poor." I cannot help thinking that a more enlarged object, and a more correct phraſeology, would be "to improve the ſtate of ſociety;" and if numbers of our poor are obliged to remain ſcantily lodged and badly clothed, the advantage ſociety would derive by enabling them to barter all their waſte time with each other would far exceed its expence: I ſhould therefore adviſe, as the moſt effectual effort of charity, that it ſhould enable the poor to wear more ſhoes and better clothes, and to have more comfortable dwellings, than they can at preſent obtain. In order to effect this, let the liberal, inſtead of beſtowing alms upon beggars and idlers, club their humanity for the purpoſe of enabling thoſe people to make ſhoes, clothes, &c., which they ſhould be paid for by articles in their own requeſt, and which the other *half-employed* poor ſhould be enabled to make for exchange. The deficiency of a circulating medium amongſt them would thus be overcome; and I need not write a ſyllable more to prove that habits of economy and care would ſoon put them into poſſeſſion of that facility.

M. E.

July 7, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I DOUBT whether your Oxford correſpondent is ſerious in his ſtatement of his ſuppoſed injury by his neighbour's *bees*. There is a declamation, aſcribed to Quintilian (elegant, by whomſoever written),

written), on an injury done the bees by a perſon who did not like they ſhould viſit his garden. It ſeems to me *Damnum ſine injuria.* Theſe *aërial treſpaſſers* (if treſpaſſers they muſt be called) are at leaſt privileged by the courteſy of common conſent; and if the farmer ſuffers *game* on his land, which often he may not taſte, the gentleman may with much greater reaſon ſuffer the *bees* of his poorer neighbour. Beſides, they hardly confine themſelves to his garden: *heaths*, or fields of *clover* or *buck-wheat*, are in moſt places to be found. If his repugnance to them be not too great, he may keep *bees* of *his own*, who will probably defend their territory againſt *invaders*.

EELS.

Theſe, I believe, may be killed by drawing a ſilk thread dipped in oil of tobacco under the ſkin near the cheek, as recommended by Henry Baker, in his Account of the Microſcope: or by letting them fall their whole length at once, drawn out ſtraight, on a ſtone-pavement; which I underſtand, from memory, to be the recommendation of the benevolent Dr. Hawes, the founder of the Humane Society. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

CAPEL LOFFT.

Troſton, Nov. 9, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. Pytches, in his letter to you in your laſt number, concerning the very important work in which he is engaged of writing a new Engliſh dictionary, ſays "It is a univerſally received poſtulatis among grammarians, that the firſt terms of every language were nouns, which were turned into verbs by putting them in action." I confeſs I do not preciſely know what is here meant by putting nouns in action. I have heard different opinions advanced reſpecting the nature and origin of the verb. Mr. Horn Tooke, the moſt eminent grammarian of the preſent age, though he has written much about verbs, has not yet given us his opinion concerning their preciſe nature and origin; but has promiſed to do it in his next volume. This is certainly a proof that he thinks it a ſubject of ſome difficulty, about which grammarians do not univerſally agree.

I ſuppoſe the firſt words in every original language to have been nouns, *i. e.* names of things, names of their qualities, and names of their actions; and that the names of actions became verbs by being united with the *copula*, or verb of *exiſtence*, *to be*, *etre*, *eſſe*, a word eſſentially neceſſary in every language. Thus raining, or rain is, thunder is, hail is, would ſoon be contracted into rains, thunders, hails. In like manner ſuch words as living, or live is, eat is, drink is, ſleep is, ſit is, ſtand is, walk is, &c., would eaſily become lives, eats, drinks, ſleeps, ſits, ſtands, walks, &c. This opinion I ventured to lay before the public in my Diſſertation on the Engliſh Verb, printed 1789. I then aſſerted it with ſome diffidence, I now do it with more confidence; not only becauſe it has been approved by many friends whoſe judgment I value, but becauſe the ſame opinion has been very ably maintained by the learned Dr. Vincent, with reſpect to the Greek verb, in his treatiſe on that ſubject; and likewiſe by Mr. Seyer, particularly with reſpect to impersonal verbs, in his valuable Syntax of the Latin Verb. I am, &c.

J. PICKBOURN.

Hackney, Oct. 28, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A LETTER *from* MR. H. TOULMIN, *for ſome years* PRINCIPAL SECRETARY *to the* GOVERNOR *and* STATE *of* KENTUCKY; *now a* DISTRICT JUDGE *of the* CIRCUIT COURT *in the* MISSISSIPI TERRITORY, *to* MR. G—— *of* ——.

SIR,

IT was but a few days ſince I received your letter of April 25th. I ſhould have been happy to have ſeen you in Kentucky on your firſt arrival in America; and I ſhall be glad, when you do come, to render you any ſervices in my power. I will proceed to give you ſuch information reſpecting this country as you may probably wiſh; though, as it is likely you are not entirely a ſtranger to it, I may poſſibly mention circumſtances many of which you are already acquainted with.

You aſk me at what price an hundred acres of land, with twenty or thirty cleared, can be obtained?—The prices are very various, from one dollar to ten per acre, according to the ſituation. Near this place, which is the ſeat of our government, ſuch a tract would coſt from 5 to 600 dollars. At the diſtance of three or four miles from town, near Lexington, it would be ſomewhat higher.

But

But if you go into the ſouthern, or rather weſtern, part of the ſtate, I ſuppoſe you might obtain ſuch a tract for leſs than 300 dollars. Indeed, there are ſtill ſome vacant lands, which are ſold to ſettlers by the public at 20 dollars per hundred acres; but there is not much left which has any timber upon it, though otherwiſe very good land; but, being deſtitute of timber, that kind of land is called Barrens.

However, let me adviſe you, when you come to the ſtate, to be very cautious about buying; or, rather, not to buy at all till you have been ſome time in the country; or, at leaſt, not without the advice of ſome friends, in whom you can confide: for Europeans who bring money, and lay it out immediately, are almoſt ſure to be impoſed upon.

The general object of farming here is not the ſame it is in England. Here a man propoſes to live by his farm *directly*; there it is *indirectly*: that is, he raiſes wheat, barley, ſtock, &c. for ſale, conſuming but a ſmall proportion in his own family; here he raiſes almoſt every thing with a view to family conſumption, even his clothing is made at home, and he ſells no more than what will ſerve him to buy ſalt and a few other articles.

Having travelled ſome little time in America, you have probably learnt ſomething of our mode of travelling. Engliſhmen, however, frequently do not learn it till they have ſpent all their money. But a Kentucky man, if he is alone, and much more if he takes all his family with him, carries his own proviſions along with him, or buys them from time to time at private houſes, in order to ſave tavern charges. Nay, they will often ſleep in the woods, to avoid the expence of beds: and I know from experience, that a blanket before a good fire out of doors, is much better than an indifferent bed in a dirty houſe. The route to this place is to Redſtone; then down the Ohio river to the mouth of the Kentucky river, about 40 miles from which, on the bank of the river, is the town of Frankfort. Goods from the mouth of the river can be brought to this place, either by water or on horſeback.

The prices of ſundry articles are as follows: Wheat, $\frac{1}{4}$ a dollar per buſhel; oats, $\frac{1}{6}$ a dollar ditto; potatoes, $\frac{1}{4}$ a dollar ditto; beef, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ dollars per hundred weight, or $2\frac{1}{2}$d. or 3d. per pound, Virginia money; pork, 2 dollars or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per hundred weight; ſmoaked bacon, from 4d. to 6d. per pound; ſalt, from $1\frac{1}{4}$ of a dollar to 3 dollars per buſhel; country ſugar, from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a dollar per pound, according to the ſeaſon. Tea about the ſame as in England.

Engliſh and other European manufactories are very dear; at leaſt 50 per cent., in general, more than at the retail ſhops in England. Bricks now at 5 dollars per thouſand: ſome have lately been ſold at $3\frac{1}{4}$. There are ſeveral brick-makers here, but every man will come in for his ſhare. There are no tile-makers: indeed, tiles are not known with us; though, I think, they would be better than ſhingles for many kinds of buildings.

Now for a perſon with 300*l.* to make a comfortable living, muſt depend altogether upon his wants, and upon his qualifications. The mere intereſt of 300*l.* though it would go further here than perhaps elſewhere, would not enable a man to live in *ſuch a manner* as it may be ſuppoſed that a man who has 300*l.* has been accuſtomed to. But if he can plough, and do other things appertaining to a farm; and if his wife or his daughter can ſpin either flax or wool, or cotton, enough to clothe the family, unqueſtionably he may have an abundance. I ſuppoſe you mean 300*l.* ſterling, which is 400*l.* of this money. We may ſuppoſe it is to be laid out as mentioned underneath:

	Virginia currency.		*Sterling.*		
80 acres of land, with decent cabbins, and 30 cleared - - -	£. 120	s. 0	£. 90	s. 0	d. 0
2 plough horſes - -	30	0	22	10	0
2 cows and calves -	6	0	4	10	0
10 ſheep - - -	6	0	4	10	0
1 plough - - - - -	1	16	1	7	0
Geers and ſaddle -	6	0	4	10	0
A one-horſe cart -	10	0	7	10	0
Houſehold furniture	20	0	15	0	0
One year's proviſions, viz. 1000 wt. of pork	6	0	4	10	0
300 weight of beef	2	14	2	0	6
3 buſhels of ſalt -	1	16	1	7	0
40 ditto of wheat -	6	0	4	10	0
80 ditto of Indian corn - - - - -	4	16	3	12	0
2000 weight of hay	2	0	1	10	0
20 buſh. of potatoes	1	10	1	2	6
Sundries - - - -	6	0	4	10	0
	230	12	172	19	0

Which will leave 169*l.* 8s. for contingencies,

gencies, and for purchasing outlands for the benefit of his children at a future day. On this 30 acres of land, with domestic manufactures, he may support his family. I should mention that the prevalent religious sects here are baptists and presbyterians. I am, Sir, your's, with every good wish, H. TOULMIN.

Franckfort, Kentucky,
28 *June*, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

LOOKING over your interesting Miscellany for September, I observe an enquiry respecting the best drilling and threshing machines. Being placed in a situation which enables me to gain every information relative to the improvements made in agriculture in this part of the kingdom, I can with confidence recommend the drill invented and made by Mr. Christopher Perkins, of Stockton upon Tees, as the most complete implement of the kind I have seen or heard of, and not liable to any of the objections (mentioned by your correspondent) incident to Mr. Cooke's drill. Those machines having the requisites of cheapness, strength, and durability to recommend them, are become quite general in this and the neighbouring counties. It is necessary to observe, that I have been in the habit of using this drill with most kind of pulse, grain, and seeds for ten years, and must say it has answered my most sanguine expectations. I am also in possession of a threshing-machine, invented and made by the same person, which cost me, at Mr. Perkin's manufactory at York, 38*l.*, including the erection. In addition to which sum, I had to procure timber at home which came to 3*l.* 10*s.* This machine, with the assistance of two horses, two men, and two boys, is capable of threshing eighteen quarters of wheat, or twenty-four of oats, per day of ten hours; provided the straw is not of a very great length, and the yield tolerably good. Though it is certainly advisable to be as careful as possible to prevent stones, or other hard bodies, going through the machine, yet was such to be the case with mine, I apprehend no harm would accrue; for the part the grain is thrashed against would rise proportionally to the size of the stone, &c. Indeed, I once witnessed a large piece of iron, which had been inadvertently laid on the feeding table, come through without doing any damage. With respect to threshing clean, I think the machine very preferable to the flail. I am, Sir,

Yours, &c. W. W.

Yorkshire, Nov. 7, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A HISTORY of the English Colleges from their foundation, with their regulations, bursaries, &c. seems to be a desideratum in English literature. I find, in the 21st volume of Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account of Scotland, an account of that kind for those of that kingdom. At page 89, I observe a remarkable passage, which as it differs so widely from the following account of each bursary, just given me by a friend, I think it may not be unworthy a place in your excellent repository; and as it circulates very freely in this town, perhaps some of my townsmen may be able to confute or confirm the statement in the statistical account above referred to. The bursaries are reported, by those who drew up the statement (which seems to have been transmitted to Sir John by the members of the University, in 1798), not to be more than 50: from the following account they amount to 80!

A LOOKER-ON.

Aberdeen, Nov. 7, 1806.

12 founded for competition by Sir Thomas Burnett of Leys, in 1648
3 Leys, presentation, (Sir Thomas Burnett, of Leys), 1648.
3 Melville, competition, 1678.
12 Redhyth, presentation, 10*l.* 10*s.* (Lord Findlater,) 1679.
20 founded for competition by Mr. Fullarton, 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d*, in 1692.
2 Park, competition, 1692.
2 Watson, competition, 1699.
8 founded by Mr. Adam, for 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* competition, in 1700.
1 Braco, presentation, (Lord Fife), 1706.
1 Ogilvie presentation, (David Ogilvie), 1723.
1 Mr. Greig, presentation, 1724.
2 Glenfarquhar, presentation, (Lord Kintore), 1724.
2 Kintore, presentation, (Lord Kintore), 1724.
1 Dr. Frazer, presentation, 1730.
4 founded by Mr. Moir, for 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* competition, in 1783.
2 Mrs. Udney, Duff, (Lord Fife), 1794.
1 Grant, presentation, (Rev. Mr. I.) 1797.
2 Johnston's presentation

80

For the Monthly Magazine.

On FOSSIL BONES, SHELLS, &c.

CUVIER, the French naturaliſt, continues, with undiminiſhed zeal and equal ſucceſs, to proſecute his reſearches concerning the foſſil remains of different animals.

Some bones of this kind were diſcovered ſeveral years ago in a cavern ſituated in the county of Green Briar, in Virginia. There are many ſimilar caverns in that province, the ſoil of which is calcareous, and greatly reſembles thoſe cantons of Germany and Hungary where, in ſimilar caverns, bones of bears have been found.

Mr. Jefferſon gave a deſcription of theſe foſſil bones, in a Memoir read before the Society of Philadelphia, on the 10th of March, 1797. He has given to the animal to which the bones belonged the name of *megalonix*, conceiving it to have been of the lion tribe.

It appears to have been more than five feet in height, and to have exceeded nine hundred pounds in weight.

Cuvier having received lately from Paliſſot de Beauvoir one of the teeth of this animal, and from Peale a few models of ſeveral of its bones, became convinced that it muſt have belonged to the genus *bradypus*, Lin., which he proves by giving an accurate deſcription of the bones of theſe two animals. But its ſize muſt have been much more conſiderable, for it ſeems to have equalled that of the largeſt Hungarian bullock.

There are contained in the cabinet of Madrid, large portions of the ſkeletons of the *megatherium*, which were ſent in 1789 by Loretto, Viceroy of Buenos Ayres. By him we are informed that they were found in excavations dug near the banks of the river Luxaro, about a league diſtant from the village of Luxan, and three leagues from Buenos-Ayres, and thirty feet above the level of the water. By a compariſon of theſe bones, or their figures, with thoſe of the bradypus, Cuvier found the reſemblance ſo ſtriking, as to induce him to ſuppoſe that the animal in queſtion had belonged to the ſame genus. The naſal bones are however extremely ſhort, which has induced Profeſſor Lichtenſtein to ſuppoſe that this animal muſt have been furniſhed with a trunk, or proboſcis, and might be conſidered as a fifth ſpecies of elephant that inhabited South America. But Cuvier is not of this opinion.

The megatherium appears to have a ſtriking reſemblance to the megalonix, but it muſt have been of much larger ſize.

Dodun has given an account of different foſſil bones of mammalia diſcovered in Languedoc, and particularly of a fine foſſil head, at preſent in the cabinet of Dree, which, according to Cuvier, muſt have belonged to an animal of that genus, which is now only met with in South America.

Beſides the labours of Cuvier on this curious and intereſting ſubject, many diſtinguiſhed naturaliſts have been aſſiduous in their reſearches reſpecting foſſil ſhells and vegetables, ſeveral of whom have now in their poſſeſſion very numerous collections of the former, among which we may diſtinguiſh that of Defrance, who has collected more than fourteen hundred ſpecies. Thoſe of Lamark, of Faujas, of Roiſſy, at Paris, and that of Deluc, at Geneva, are likewiſe well deſerving of notice.

Lamark has given, in the Annals of the Muſeum, a Deſcription of the Foſſil Shells in the Vicinity of Paris. The following are the reſults of all the facts at preſent known in this department of natural hiſtory.

1. There are a ſmall number of foſſil ſhells abſolutely ſimilar to thoſe of animals at preſent exiſting, among which the following are in the poſſeſſion of Delametherie—1. *Nautilus pompilius.*—2. *Cyprea pediculus.*—3. *Trochus agglutinans.*

2. There are a ſtill greater number of ſhells which differ very little from the ſhells of exiſting animals.

3. The greateſt number of foſſil ſhells yet diſcovered bear no reſemblance to the ſhells of animals exiſting at the preſent day, at leaſt to thoſe with which we are acquainted, becauſe the hiſtory of conchology is yet in its infancy, and travellers each day enrich our collections with new and unknown ſpecies.

Among various foſſil vegetables diſcovered by Faujas, in beds of marle, beneath baſaltic ſtrata of more than ſix hundred feet in thickneſs, exact reſemblances of the following ſpecies were recognized:—1. *Populus tremula*, trembling poplar.—2. *Populus alba*, white poplar.—3. *Fagus caſtanea*, cheſnut tree.—4. *Acer Monſpeſſulanum*, Montpelier maple.—5. *Tilia arborea*, lime tree.—6. *Pinus pinea*, ſtone pine.

With reſpect to the foſſil remains of animals and vegetables, the learned world are at preſent greatly divided in opinion. Wallerius, Michaelis, and Camper, conceive that the greateſt part of

of the animals and vegetables whoſe foſſil remains are found buried in the earth, now no longer exiſt. Others again, as Delametherie, agree with Hunter in thinking that the minute differences perceptible between many foſſils and their exiſting reſemblances, are only to be conſidered as the conſequence of a change of climate, temperature, &c., and that much greater differences prevail between the bones of a ſpaniel, a greyhound, a bull-dog, &c.

It has been already obſerved that foſſils frequently diſplay vegetables, inſects, ſhells, fiſhes, and reptiles, apparently in all reſpects ſimilar to thoſe that are now in exiſtence. With reſpect to birds, their *reliquiæ* are too few to enable us to decide how far they are analogous to any of the ſame claſs now in being.

The foſſil remains of mammalia are more abundant, and frequently ſo diſtinctly characterized, as to warrant us in affirming that they are analogous to the bones of the ſame claſs of animals at preſent in exiſtence.

Cuvier himſelf, who ſupports the contrary hypotheſis, allows that the foſſil bones of the hippopotamus are ſimilar to thoſe of the living animal. The ſame thing may be affirmed of the foſſil marmoſe, or marine opoſſum, deſcribed by the ſame naturaliſt. Let any one compare the bones of the foſſil and the living marmoſe, and he will be convinced that the differences between them are much leſs conſiderable than thoſe which exiſt between the ſkeleton of a handſome white man and that of a Laplander or a Negro of New Guinea, or thoſe which are daily perceived between the varieties of the ſame ſpecies.

The ſlight differences obſervable between bones in other reſpects perfectly ſimilar, cannot then afford ſufficient grounds to conclude that they belong to animals of a different ſpecies.

The following reſults are fairly deducible from the facts already known on this intereſting ſubject.

1. There are a conſiderable number of foſſils analogous to exiſting animals and vegetables.

2. There are likewiſe a great number of which we have no exiſting reſemblances. But it is probable their living counterpart may at ſome future period be diſcovered in regions hitherto unexplored by naturaliſts.

3. Climate, temperature, food, multiplication of different races, new hybrid ſpecies, &c., have in the progreſs of time produced conſiderable changes among exiſting ſpecies.

4. Some new ſpecies have been produced, ſince obſervers ſuppoſe they have diſcovered new ſpecies of animalcules upon the larger ſpecies of animals. It is however evident, that all the animalcules muſt have been produced poſteriorly to the animals on which they live.

5. There remains not a doubt that ſeveral ſpecies have been deſtroyed by the drying up of extenſive lakes and inland ſeas, by the deſtructive agency of civilized man, and by particular accidents.

For example, we are informed by Boſc, that the *Dionæa muſcipula* has only hitherto been found in the ſmall ſpace of two or three ſquare leagues, in North America, ſo that by grubbing up its roots, and cultivating this ſpot of ground, it might be eaſily deſtroyed.

The condor, giraffe, &c., are now reduced to a very ſmall number of individuals, and might with the greateſt eaſe be wholly extirpated.

All the feeble ſpecies of animals at preſent exiſting in New Holland, ſuch as the kangaroo, &c., will, it is highly probable, wholly diſappear on the peopling of that country.

On the whole, therefore, geologiſts ought never to loſe ſight of theſe facts, in comparing foſſil remains with living animals and vegetables.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WILLIAM ELLIS, of Hertfordſhire, on "the Nature and Uſe of foreign and Britiſh Timber," treats of the grafting, inoculating, character, and uſe of the horſe-cheſnut tree, and obſerves, "it is to be wiſhed that we more univerſally propagated the horſe-cheſnut, which being eaſily increaſed from layers, grows into a goodly ſtandard, and bears a moſt glorious flower, even in our cold country."

"This timber is much uſed for avenues in France, and now in ſome parts of England too." There were many trees growing in the author's time at Highgate, Fulham, and Chelſea. "This tree was firſt brought from Conſtantinople to Vienna, thence into Italy, and ſo to France, but to us from the Levant."

"It flouriſhes ſo well in England, that we have ample encouragement to denizen other ſtrangers among us." It yearly bears a ſerviceable *fruit for feeding deer and ſwine.* The nuts may be made much more

more nutritious and ſerviceable, if they were ſoaked in water*: by this means thouſands may be made agreeably ſweet to cattle in a little time, and for hardly any charge, that before were naturally bitter, and would not anſwer the purpoſe of fatting nearly ſo well. "The ſweet or Portugal cheſnut tree is (next to oak) one of the moſt ſought after by builders; it formerly furniſhed good part of the timber in the ancient houſes in London, and therefore it is thought to have grown in great plenty in ſome woods near the metropolis."

"This ſweet cheſnut affords the beſt ſtakes and poles for paliſadoes, pediments for vine-props, and hoops; alſo for mill-timber and water-works.

"If water touch the roots of the growing trees, it ſpoils both fruit and timber. Theſe trees are ſo prevalent againſt cold, that where they ſtand they defend other plantations from injuries of the ſevereſt froſt."

G. B.

November 6, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN anſwer to your correſponent J. P.'s enquiry concerning a Drilling-Machine, I beg leave to communicate to him, through the channel of your repoſitory, ſome information that may not be unacceptable. The writer of this article has invented a machine, either for *drilling*, or a cloſe imitation of *dibbling*, at any diſtance, and with almoſt any quantity of grain; and which may, at a ſmall additional expence, be made applicable to the ſowing of peas and beans. It is upon a principle very different from that of any other drilling-machine; is totally exempt from thoſe inconveniences ſtated by J. P.; and if the inventor is not deceived by that fondneſs which every man is diſpoſed to indulge for his own diſcoveries, it claims a ſuperiority, in many reſpects, to any which have been hitherto employed in this branch of huſbandry. He has been improving it for ſeveral years; a ſolicitude to render it as perfect as poſſible has hitherto reſtrained him from making it public, which he propoſes to do after he has made ſome trivial alterations which ſtill appear deſirable.

This information will be received too late for the purpoſes of the preſent ſeaſon; but if it ſhould be ſufficiently important to J. P. to merit farther notice, he will pleaſe to ſend his addreſs to Mr. Richards, ſecretary to the Bath and Weſt of England Agricultural Society, at Hetling Houſe, Bath, in a line addreſſed to A. B., and he ſhall be made acquainted with every particular.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. A. B.

* The author does not ſay in what manner the nuts are to be ſoaked for feeding cattle.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the CONNEXION *of the* CLERICAL ORDER *with the* ADVANCEMENT *of* CIVILIZATION *and* LEARNING *in the* MIDDLE AGES. *By* PROFESSOR EICHHORN, *of* GOTTINGEN.

IN that awful period when the repeated migrations of barbarous nations had deſtroyed almoſt every trace of civilization and learning, no condition of men was more called upon to labour for their reſtoration and revival than the clergy. In the newly-eſtabliſhed ſtates into which Europe was now divided, they had undertaken the important employment of examining the truths and doctrines of Chriſtianity; of initiating the people, and leading them, by inſtruction, through faith, to morality and virtue; — a truly honourable employment, and adequately deſigned to promote the great work of forming the minds of men.

Inquiry was the daily duty of the ſacred order. The doctrines which they undertook to introduce to the knowledge and belief of men, had ſources which lay buried under the learning of ancient times, and which, without knowledge of the ancient languages, and ſome acquaintance with the government, laws, and cuſtoms, of that period when thoſe doctrines were firſt promulgated, it was impoſſible for them either to underſtand or explain. Without ſuch an application of the wrecks of ancient literature, their diſcovery and preſervation had been uſeleſs. The religion they were called to examine was founded on events moſt intimately connected with the hiſtory of various nations, the underſtanding of which made it neceſſary to work through an immenſe maſs of hiſtorical evidence, of which only a ſuperficial ſurvey could not fail of exciting the active powers of the mind. The reſult of all theſe inquiries became very early involved with queſtions of philoſophy, which introduced a ſcientific method, a degree of preciſion in thinking, in weighing facts, and drawing concluſions, by

which the judgment was ſtrengthened, the penetration ſharpened, and all the powers of the mind improved and called into activity. The clergy muſt, therefore, in conſequence of their daily avocations, have poſſeſſed more learning and ſcience than any other claſs of men.

In the mean time a variety of uſeful knowledge flowed in upon them, not immediately connected with their calling. In the ancient authors whoſe labours they explored, lay much practical and theoretical wiſdom; a rich ſtore of political ideas on the conſtitution, legiſlation, and government of ſtates; a treaſure of cheap experience for the uſe both of public and private life, which were as yet a ſecret in their own hands. The prieſt was thus qualified, in thoſe times of darkneſs, to be the beſt adviſer and conductor in all affairs, whether public or private, whether political or domeſtic.

This enlightening of their underſtandings made the clergy from an early period a ſort of oracle to the laity of every condition. The prince conſulted them in things which concerned the ſtate, the citizen on particular occaſions in his municipal or private capacity, and the father of a family on his domeſtic affairs. They were thus counſellors of ſtate, and arbitrators in private concerns, as well as counſellors in affairs of conſcience;—offices fully competent to raiſe men to the higheſt degree of conſideration, who were the depoſitories of all the human knowledge extant, whether phyſical, moral, or ſpiritual; and ſuch was their advancement even in the moſt northern parts of Europe before the end of the ninth century, that men in every quarter of it might have enjoyed a part of thoſe bleſſings which were to be looked for from no other order of men, and which they ought to have made it their pleaſure, as it was their duty, to ſpread abroad.

But the ſelfiſhneſs of the clerical order, the ſavage ſpirit of the times, and the weakneſs of the governing powers, deprived all the eaſtern parts of this ſignal advantage. Inſtead of promoting civilization, the clergy threw obſtacles in its way. Inſtead of aſſiſting the noble efforts of the human mind to riſe above the darkneſs that ſurrounded it, the clergy checked and counteracted them. Inſtead of aſſiſting the ſtate by promoting a well-judged proportion between its orders, by them was every diſproportion magnified, and every miſunderſtanding aggravated. Inſtead of advancing morality, as the ground-work of all human happineſs, by the clergy was it corrupted and depraved. That order which might have been a bleſſing to Europe, proved its curſe.

From a regard to the pre-eminence of their talents, kings employed the clergy in temporal affairs. They were gratified by the great influence they acquired over kings and princes, their ſubjects and vaſſals, by legiſlation, or the ordering and ſuperintendance in affairs of ſtate, or by regulations for the order, convenience, and ſecurity of ſociety. But by unperceived degrees worldly affairs ſuperſeded in the clergy their inquiries into the doctrines of Chriſtianity; and ſenſible how neceſſary their aſſiſtance was in matters of government, the views which the conſciouſneſs of their abilities opened to them, awakened, nouriſhed, and ſtrengthened in them the deſire of reigning for themſelves.

Their firſt ſtep was to make themſelves by degrees independent of the higheſt power in the ſtate, and to govern themſelves by a particular form of government of their own. They formed an ariſtocracy round the throne of the monarch, free from his controul, and at moſt acknowledged his ſupreme authority in feodal matters.

By degrees they withdrew themſelves from the performance of thoſe duties which every ſtate is entitled to demand from all its citizens, and aſſerted not only a perſonal immunity, but likewiſe an immunity for their lands and property. Having firſt aſſumed the authority of judging their own members, they next extended their juriſdiction over the laity, and regarded their fellow-Chriſtians in the dioceſe as a community over whom, for the good of their ſouls, they were entitled to claim, under the prince, an uncontrolled power. In forming their ariſtocratic conſtitution, they arrogated to themſelves many ſeignorial rights, and in ſome inſtances even exalted themſelves above their ſovereign. Thus was a two-fold authority eſtabliſhed in every ſtate, a ſpiritual and a temporal, the former part of which, however, continually threatened the ſubjugation of the latter.

Ignorance and infidelity had been the grand ſupport of the clergy in their ambitious views, and raiſed them to the ſecond power in the ſtate, and they found the ſame means by which they had obtained their extorted authority, the eaſieſt

ſieſt wherewith to maintain and increaſe it; while the ſole poſſeſſion of the learning and ſcience of the times, formed the beſt bulwark of the hierarchical ſyſtem.

Aſſiduouſly, therefore, did the clergy debar the laity from all the beſt ſources of knowledge. The few clear notions they had before obtained, became more obſcure and confuſed, and at length were entirely loſt. Confuſion in ſtates, diſagreement between their orders, and irregularities in their conſtitution and executive department, grew greater and greater, and in matters of religion a worſe than Egyptian darkneſs overſhadowed the underſtandings of the laity of every degree. Among the clergy themſelves remained a partial light, but its rays were ſo ſcattered over a multitude of worldly concerns, that the ſpirit of inquiry in religion ſoon died away, and the ſmall meaſure of information they had acquired, for want of new acceſſions, continually decreaſed, till at laſt univerſal ignorance and barbariſm overwhelmed both clergy and people.

Under the protection of this mental darkneſs was it that the order which the ſtate had received into its boſom, to be, under its inſpection, an inſtructor of its ſubjects in morals, in ſpiritual and temporal affairs, erected their ariſtocratical form of government, and reigned with tyrannic ſway among princes and nobles, till one of their order, more enterpriſing than the reſt, ſtarted up an independent eccleſiaſtical prince, and in the weſtern, northern, and ſouthern parts of Chriſtendom, employed the labours of his former brethren to extend his deſpotiſm.

Long already had the plan been laid for this new uſurpation. The Decretals of the falſe Iſidore had long taught, that all powers, both ſpiritual and temporal, were ſubject to the apoſtolical authority of Rome. This newly-erected ſovereign bore the paſtoral ſtaff in the name of God, and with it aſſumed the right of directing kings, of ſitting in judgment on their actions, and puniſhing their diſobedience at pleaſure, by dethroning, or ſubjecting them to the anathema of the Church. With this they protected the wealth, the liberties, the privileges, and the immunities of the church, regulated the epiſcopal order, puniſhed the diſobedient, and, in more deſperate caſes, expelled them from their ſees, but guarded the worthy and obedient as the apple of their eye, and protected them from violence. Thus did the Romiſh Pontiffs already in the ninth century, elevate themſelves above all kings and princes, and on the wrecks of the ghoſtly ariſtocracy found an eccleſiaſtical and temporal deſpotiſm.

The moſt important materials for the new ſtructure were furniſhed by the able hand of the falſe Iſidore, who did not however bring it to perfection; that perhaps required another hand: an active and daring one ſoon preſented itſelf to the work, and behold the ſubſtantial part of the monſtrous coloſſus of papal power complete with all its terrors!

Gregory VII. firſt compelled the Weſtern World to acknowledge an eccleſiaſtical monarchy, ſtanding alone, independent of all lay authority. Rome he fixed on for its ſeat and capital, and the chair of the Romiſh biſhop for its throne, the wealth of the Chriſtian church for its poſſeſſions, the biſhops for its vaſſals, the kings and princes of the Weſtern World, together with their people, for its ſubjects, aad the countleſs hoſt of monks and clergy for its ſtanding-army: —a monſtrous deſign, to the complete execution of which neither the power nor duration of one reign was equal, however reſtleſs and enterpriſing, though on every ſide patient tools had offered themſelves to the work. At this time the enlightened mind extols the boldneſs and temerity of the undertakers; for, notwithſtanding the mental darkneſs and univerſal torpitude which prevailed, againſt deciſive oppoſition was it commenced, and in ſpite of that oppoſition carried into effect. It coſt the Roman ſee a ſtruggle of 150 years before it was completed; and if the proud deſign was not accompliſhed in all its gigantic aims, yet went it far enough for the deſtruction of all order, and fixing on the neck of the whole Weſtern World the iron yoke of ſervitude.

This new empire of the world, which now fixed its head-quarters at Rome for the ſecond time, was in a particular manner the work of four daring men, Gregory VII., Adrian IV., Alexander III., and Innocent III., (from 1074 till 1276.) It attained its greateſt height under Innocent III., (from 1198 to 1216,) and maintained for eighty years (from 1216 to 1296,) the elevation to which he had raiſed it. As Boniface VIII. was attempting a ſtill farther extenſion of its power, the ſprings which had kept this monſtrous ſtate-machine in motion ſuddenly gave way, and one part after another fell to ruin and decay.

Gregory VII., while, under the name of

of Hildebrand, Archdeacon of Rome, limited the interference of the lay-powers in the election of the pope to the College of Cardinals. As pope, he rendered the influence of kings difputable even in the difpofal of archbifhopries, bifhoprics, and abbeys, and bound the archbifhops, before they received the mantle, to take an exclufive oath of vaffalage to the Roman fee. He attempted to render the prohibition of marriage to the clergy general through the Church, and by that mean to make the whole body of the clergy more dependent on him, and himielf and fucceffors, by degrees, the heirs of all their rich poffeffions. In every kingdom he was prefent by his confidential minifters, and by their affiftance kept every rank in a fyftematical fubjection, kings, princes, and the whole body of the clergy, from the metropolitan to the lay-porter of a monaftery.

Scarcely had thirty years paffed away from the commencement of this new power, when all the ftates in Chriftendom of any importance, — Germany, France, England, were ftruck with terror at its defpotifm. Henry IV. in Germany, (1076,) Philip I. in France, (1094,) faw themfelves degraded by an interdict, and an ignominious and open expiation of their offences; Henry V. in Germany, (1122,) and Henry I. in England, (1107,) robbed of a fubftantial right of royalty,—the eccleiiaftical inveftiture of their bifhops; and Duke Roger, the new potentate in Sicily, in the year 1100 found himfelf conftrained to take on himfelf the title of legate, to avoid a vifitation of the papal minifter.

For feveral years after this (till the year 1154,) was the renovated temporal dominion of Rome fo firmly eftablifhed, that none of the furrounding ftates, even the moft powerful and enterprifing, dared rife up in oppofition to it. How did Adrian IV. harrafs, for nearly half a century, the ambitious and refolute Frederick I.; and when Frederick at laft was admitted to terms of peace, he was received into favour by Alexander III. like a returning prodigal fon. How ignominiouily was Henry II. of England treated at Becket's tomb by the fame pope, after having long endured excommunication!

Setting themfelves above all human ordinances, and in defpite of all rights, the Roman pontiffs oppofed prince againft prince, fubjects againft their fovereigns; excommunicated monarchs at their pleafure, and abfolved their fubjects from their oath of allegiance; dethroned kings, and gave away kingdoms. The maxims of government they openly avowed were, that no king's or emperor's title was valid till ratified by the confent of the pope.

After 125 years of continued active and fucceisful employment of every favourable conjuncture for ftrengthening their power, Innocent III., as I before obferved, brought the papal authority to its higheft pitch of greatnefs. Ever-difcontented Rome was by him brought to obedience. He took poffeffion of the apoftolical eftates of Mathildis, (the foundation of the modern eccleiiaftical ftate:) he opened to the apoftolic chamber an inexhauftible fource of wealth in the fale of difpenfations: and laftly, what alone remained to be done to complete the fubjection of the higher orders of the clergy, he exacted an oath of vaffalage from the bifhops. He fent whole colonies of his creatures in all directions over every kingdom in Europe, and eftablifhed them in benefices at his pleafure. By means of legates, who acted as his minifters, a vaft tribe of archiepifcopal vaffals, and a countlefs hoft of needy prieits and friars, to whom he gave preferment, his dominion was complete. But this afpiring pontiff did not confine his ambition to Weftern Chriftendom. Under him a Latin kingdom was eftablifhed at Conftantinople, where alfo he reigned over every age, fex, and degree with uncontrouled power; over kings as well as fubjects; and to render the former more fubmiffive, he added new terrors to the anathema, by the addition of the interdict. All bowed before him in reverential awe. He compelled Alphonfus X. and Philip Auguftus to annul their marriages, and afterwards divided their dominions between Peter of Arragon and the favage Bulgarian Calo John. Armenia paid him only a hollow fubmiffion; but he held the Emperor of the Romans in a ftate of abfolute vaffalage, as by an hereditary right attached to the apoftolic chair; and while, where he could make no fuch pretenfions, the care of fouls did not lie very near his heart, yet for the falvation of monarchs whofe crowns he hoped to grafp one after another, he betrayed all the anxiety of a tender father for his firft-born. John of England is an example of this, whom he fo humbled, that at laft he was a king without territory and without fubjects; and how arrogantly at laft did he confent to replace him

him on the throne, on his offering to receive his kingdom from the pope's hands, as a fief from the holy fee.

This new fabric of government was now extended as far as it was defined to be: Rome had now for the fecond time plundered the world; not, as formerly, with armed legions, but by hofts in frocks and cowls; not with the edge of the fword, but with bulls and decretals, with interdict and excommunication. Again was Rome miftrefs of the world; but fhe had exchanged the throne for a bifhop's chair, and the fceptre for a paftoral ftaff; inftead of armies to execute her abfolute decrees, the performance of them was equally enfured by the alternate application of curfes and benedictions.

While all Chriftendom lay in quiet fubmiffion at his feet, his yoke was more grievous to be borne than that of any Oriental defpot; yet from the great mafs of the public no complaint or remonftrance was heard. If here and there the deep voice of an heretic raifed itfelf againft him, and broke through the terrific filence, the holy father foon hurled the anathema at his head; the heretic and his herefy expired together; and a general filence again pervaded the whole of Chriftendom.

Political and religious freedom fell together. The liberty of thinking, of inquiry, and of private judgment, were reftricted to fophiftical defences of the exifting tyranny, or giving a colour of right to its ufurpation. On every other fubject the holy fee faved them the trouble of thinking: articles of faith and rules of life were there determined: the rights of the church, and the duties of its fubjects, afcertained; and heaven itfelf declared to be only attainable by the purchafed favour of the fucceffor to St. Peter's key.

Was the Church embroiled? the bifhop put on his helmet and cuiraſs, and rufhed into the conteft: at home he preached duties and enjoined penances, which he forgot in his chamber. The parifh-prieft fat in his confeffional, and laid a contribution on the fins of his parifhioners, for the benefit of the cloifter's ſtrong-box; and bifhop, prieft, and lay-brother, in their turn, fleeced the flock committed to their care. The monk, in his voluntary feclufion from the world, had abjured all worldly concerns, and left to the lay-brother the management of all temporal affairs; but the enjoyments purchafed by wealth were not of too temporal a nature for him. The layman might count his beads, and indulge in all the fenfual gratifications; and when the meafure of his fins was full, he haftened to the confeffional to get rid of the load. Was he poor, his body muft pay the penalty; was he rich, his purfe. The holy father thought not alone for his children here below; but thofe who were well endowed with worldly poffeffions, might, through him, fecure their happinefs for time and for eternity.

The greateft part therefore of the confufion and error both in the politics and religion of the middle ages,—a confufion which beggars all defcription,—was the work of the clergy during their ufurpation of temporal authority. In every connexion in which we confider them, in connexion with the church or the ftate, being in the fole poffeffion of all the learning of the time, their whole labours tended to the deterioration of fociety.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN addition to the ingenious and judicious communications on the anomalous orthography of our language that have been made to Mr. Pytches, through the medium of your valuable mifcellany, permit an obfcure individual to contribute fome remarks that he has made on the fame fubject.

It has long appeared to me a matter of aftoniſhment, that no writer in the Engliſh language, fo far as I have obferved, has attempted to adjuſt the orthography of three words, *creced, proceed* and *fucceed*, to the analogy of the other Latin derivatives from *cedo*, which in our language are ever written *concede*, inter*cede*, pre*cede*, re*cede*, and fe*cede*: the only change the original words have undergone is that of changing the *o* into *e*, as *concedo* to *concede*, &c.; but for what reaſon the other three compounds ſhould not fall in with this rule, and be ſpelled *excede*, pro*cede*, and ſuc*cede*, I have not been able to diſcover. This anomaly has not, perhaps, eſcaped the ſcrutinizing eye of our lexicographer. The other compounds of *cedo*, which are *antecedo, decedo, diſcedo*, and *retrocedo*, do not appear to be tranſferred to our language, at leaſt in the verbal form.

A regard to the ſame analogy would induce us to ſpell *concele* and *revele* (from *concelo* and *revelo*), not conceal and reveal.

veal. So too *repete* (from *repeto*), not repeat; and several others.

In retaining the *e* in judgement, abridgement, and acknowledgement, he has made a rule of orthography universal, as these words appeared to be the only exceptions to it. And this, if I mistake not, was the way in which Bishop Lowth uniformly spelled them.

Mr. Pytches, in substituting wholely for wholly, will, I presume, be approved by every English scholar.

I might ask why counsel*l*ing, level*l*ing, revel*l*ing, &c. should have the *l* doubled when the accent is not on the second syllable of the radical? But the orthography of our language is so indeterminate and fluctuating, that many such questions may be proposed.

It may not appear expedient to Mr. Pytches to depart, in the Vocabulary of his Dictionary, from the general usage; but these hints may serve as the foundation of some remarks in his Prolegomena.

Permit me once more to ask whether *ceiling*, if derived from the French *ciel*, heaven, the upper regions, should not be written *cieling*; and if derived from the Latin *celo*, to hide or cover, should not be written *ceeling*? I would also write *Maur*, a Mauritanian, a man of black complexion, and not *Moor*.

Mr. Pytches will, I trust, accept these ideas thus loosely thrown together, as a humble but well-meant endeavour to promote the truly laudable and arduous undertaking in which he is engaged.

ZENAS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me to join the number of your Querists, in search of some few particulars relating to the history and introduction of Sugar. The time when it was first refined I have not been able to discover; though the art seems to have been known at least as early as the reign of Henry VIII. A roll of provisions of that period mentions,

"Two *loaves* of sugar, weighing 16 lb. 12 oz. at 7d. per lb.

Mr. Whitaker however, in the History of Whalley, p. 109, quotes an earlier instance, in 1497, from a computus of Whalley Abbey.

"Pro *sucare inrelat.* et al. spebus. xiv*d*."

A manuscript letter from Sir Edward Wotton to Lord Cobham, dated Calais, March 6th, 1546, advertises him that Sir Edward had taken up for his lordship twenty-five sugar loaves, at six shillings a loaf, "whiche is eighte pence a pounde."

Mr. Whitaker's authority seems to place the refining of sugar anterior to the discovery of America.

Yours, AN ANTIQUARY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a country like ours, where civilization and improvement of every species have made such rapid and extensive advances, it is both singular and reprehensible that any of its inhabited parts should be deficient in that prime necessary of life, and medium of health, cleanliness, and comfort, *pure and good water*. Nor have I often found any legitimate or valid excuse for the defaulters, who are, in many parts, indolently content to drink in the summer season from the corrupt, stagnated, and muddy bottoms of pools and ditches, when they might enjoy the pure, cool, and luxurious beverage of the well, would they be at the pains and the profitable expence to dig one. They who have so little sensibility of taste and cleanliness, cannot be supposed much alive to the certain, although gradual and imperceptible, ill consequences to their own health, and that of their servants and animals, from the constant internal use of foul water. Intermittents, liver complaints, colics, fluxes, and putrid fevers, may indeed now and then play their parts; but the patients are too wise and too resigned to trouble their heads about causes, and as to effects, they are the proper affair of the village doctor. As to making tea or beer with a substitute composed of one part water, and the residue of earthy and animal matter, the *eruviæ* of insects, the spawn of frogs and toads, and the dung of beasts, it is, I will acknowledge, a mere nothing to those accustomed to it, and that which does not immediately poison may fatten; but the stranger and the guest may not wish to volunteer the risk of being either poisoned or fattened.

To those who are disposed to view this matter in a serious light, and who love plenty of pure water, not only for internal use, but for the necessary and delightful purposes of bodily ablution, an

enquiry into the readieſt and cheapeſt means of obtaining water where it is deficient will doubtleſs be acceptable. And to this enquiry, with your permiſſion, Mr. Editor, I invite ſuch readers and correſpondents of the Magazine as may have obtained ſcientific or practical and local experience on the ſubject; and who may be thence enabled to afford thoſe uſeful and cautionary inſtructions, ſo extremely valuable at the commencement of any work of improvement. My view, in this eſſay, is to put the ſubject fairly afloat, to offer the little information thereon which I already poſſeſs, and to obtain an addition to my own ſtock, through the channel of a Miſcellany which has long had the moſt extenſive circulation of any other, and is eſpecially devoted to uſeful ſubjects.

To proceed methodically, this matter muſt be viewed in ſeveral different lights, induced by peculiar local circumſtances of the ſoil and ſituation, or of the inhabitants themſelves. In the firſt place, there are but two practicable expedients of obtaining water artificially; which are, through the medium of wells, and of ciſterns and tanks, in which, the moſt ſalubrious of all, rain-water may be preſerved. Wells in ſome ſituations may be extremely expenſive to work, and individual proprietors, or tenants, may be unable to afford the needful expence; or the water, when found at great depth and heavy charge, may be of hard and infalubrious quality, and in quantity not ſufficiently conſiderable. Digging wells in ſandy ſoils is frequently attended with conſiderable danger to the workmen. To theſe conſiderations may be added, the beſt and cheapeſt mode of fabricating ciſterns, and of artificial ponds for the uſe of cattle. On all the above and various other diſcuſſions of the ſubject, which will eaſily ſuggeſt themſelves to the experienced, apt and particular inſtructions are deſirable to the country.

No expence which can be borne by a ſingle proprietor, or ſeveral in vicinity conjointly, is too much for a well of good water; and in the circumſtance of conſtant and conſiderable ſcarcity in a neighbourhood, it might prove a profitable ſpeculation to ſink a well for general uſe, ſince water is an article of ſuch importance, that no reſident within reaſonable diſtance, who had a family and cattle to ſupply, but would willingly allow a handſome contribution for the convenience of being well ſupplied. Such an undertaking might probably coſt an hundred pounds, but could ſcarcely fail of making an annual return of more than twenty per cent., beſide rendering a moſt acceptable and important ſervice to the neighbourhood, and exhibiting a laudable example to the whole diſtrict. Calculations on ſuch a plan, with as many practical hints as poſſible, the water ſuppoſed to lie at conſiderable depth, would be eſteemed a favour by the writer of this article, who has a particular ſituation in his view.

But in many parts, from the nature of the ſoil or of the ſtrata through which the water paſſes, it contracts properties very injurious to the health of the inhabitants who conſtantly drink of it; and the evidence of facts, intituled to far greater conſideration than any medical opinions, even of the lateſt faſhion, indiſputably proves that in certain ſtony diſtricts, in which well-water is generally drank and made into beer, the inhabitants are peculiarly liable to nephritic complaints. Many years ſince, this point was the ſubject of literary controverſy among the medical faculty, the moſt eminent of whom turned the ſhafts of ridicule againſt a well known common-ſenſe doctor, who found a powerful argument in the caſe of a gentleman perpetually tormented with the ſtone and gravel in his own country, which was remarkable for the hardneſs of the water and beer, but who in London was ever free from thoſe complaints; on which account, at length, he was under the poſitive neceſſity of bidding a final adieu to his native ſoil. Such defect is, however, fortunately by no means inherent in every ſpecies of hard water, ſome of which are peculiarly ſalubrious and corroborative; but when ill effects are to be apprehended, the only remedy conſiſts in percolation of the water through certain purifying materials, a permanent convenience of which kind may be had at no great expence of either money or attention. A wooden or bricked and terraſſed ciſtern adjoining the well, will ſerve the ſalutary purpoſe of filtration. The bottom may be lined with chalk, or chalk rubbiſh, or the chippings of free ſtone reduced to the ſize of eggs, upon which may be laid a ſtratum of pebbles or flints, and upon that a top ſtratum of ſandy gravel: ſome chuſe to ſurmount this with a covering of turfs, which is a matter of indifference. The well-water being thrown upon theſe ſtrata, may be afterwards drawn from the bottom of the receptacle, perfectly filtrated and purified

fied from its noxious qualities, and ſufficiently ſoft for the purpoſes of brewing, waſhing, and tea-making. It is neceſſary to remark, that ſuch receptacles ſhould be thoroughly cleaned, and the materials for filtration renewed at ſufficiently frequent periods.

Rain-water, ſo valuable from its ſuperior purity, is perhaps no where made the moſt of in this country. It is affirmed that the moſt excellent and wholeſome beer is made from this water: and farther, that it will produce the greateſt quantity of beer from a given quantity of malt. The roofs of the dwellings and of all the out-houſes ſhould be at firſt conſtructed in the moſt advantageous mode for catching the rain, and afterwards kept in a clean and unobſtructed ſtate, ciſterns being prepared for the preſervation of the water. In Portugal, channels are made on the tops of the garden walls, and in the walks, in order to obtain every poſſible ſupply of the neceſſary fluid.

With reſpect to the diſcovery of ſprings it has been ſaid, that in England you may find water any where, provided you go deep enough. Doubtleſs people are often deterred by the labour and expence, ſetting thoſe perhaps at a needleſs exceſs, and thence ſubjecting themſelves to ſhifts and inconveniences which might be avoided. The diſcovery of ſprings is a practical point in geology very well known. They may be generally found above any moiſt or moraſſy plain, the moiſture of which ſhews that ſprings exiſt on the ſtrata beneath. Ruſhes, coltsfoot, and the various aquatic herbs, are certain indications of ſprings at no very conſiderable depth from the ſurface. In any caſe, the experimental application of the *borer* will determine the degree of ſucceſs which may be expected, and where labour may be moſt profitably expended. Where the water riſes with great force through holes pierced by the borer into a deep ſtratum, it is liable to bring up along with it much ſand, ſo as ſometimes to obſtruct its paſſage; which ſand, in this caſe, muſt be frequently removed for a few days, in order to the re-application of the auger. For a remarkable inſtance of this, ſee a late volume of the Philoſophical Tranſactions. Mr. Williamy ſunk a well 286 feet deep, and 4 feet wide; and on their boring a few feet lower, with a five inch borer, ſo much ſand aroſe, with a violent ſtream of water, as to fill up the whole well, which was repeatedly cleared away by buckets in its fluid ſtate, and at laſt the water ran over the ſurface to the amount of 46 gallons in a minute. In ſinking the King's-well at Sheerneſs, the water roſe 300 feet above its ſource in the well (Phil. Tranſ. vol. 74). At Hartford, Connecticut in America, a well was dug 70 feet before water was found; when on boring an auger-hole through a rock, the water roſe ſo quick as to induce great difficulty in keeping it dry by pumps until the whole could be blown larger by gunpowder; which was no ſooner accompliſhed, than the well filled and ran over, and has been a brook nearly a century. In Lancaſhire, Yorkſhire, Surrey and Suſſex, they are accuſtomed to bore for water to a certain depth; when found, it riſes high enough to flow over the ſurface: whence it is highly probable, that ſuch artificial ſprings, ſubſervient both to domeſtic and agricultural purpoſes, might be produced whenever wanted, at no unreaſonable and forbidding expence, and even at a cheap rate in many favourable ſituations.

In a ſituation where water may be found with no great difficulty, the ſinking a well is ſo common a buſineſs, that few villages are without an engineer capable of the taſk, and the only wonder is that the want ſhould exiſt of a convenience ſo eaſily attainable. But the caſe is widely different where, from the unfavourable nature of the ground to be worked upon, to obtain an adequate ſupply of water muſt require much labour and expence, and conſiderable ſkill. Here the firſt expence (in the common phraſe) is ever the beſt, and moſt truly economical; and the meaſure proper to be purſued is, at once to engage an engineer of reputation from one of thoſe diſtricts where ſimilar works of difficulty have been ſkilfully and ſucceſsfully completed. I ſpeak feelingly in this caſe; having more than once thrown away conſiderable ſums in certain works, from not taking deciſive meaſures in the firſt inſtance.

It has been obſerved, that digging wells in ſandy and crumbling ſoils is often attended with conſiderable danger to the labourers, and indeed fatal accidents have ſo happened. The following ſecure method has been in uſe, probably for a century or more, in ſome parts of the country: it may yet be unknown in others, or improvements may have ariſen and ſuperſeded the ancient method. The ground was firſt opened on the ſurface to the propoſed circumference of the bottom

bottom or ciſtern of the well, and made conſiderably wider and more extenſive than the ſhaft, that it might contain the greater quantity of water. The earth was then dug to the depth of eight or nine feet, or any depth which did not endanger its falling in, when a large, ſolid, green elm frame or kirb, conſiſting of four pieces well and ſtrongly jointed, was placed around the aforeſaid circumference; and on the ſummit of the ground or well another temporary frame of any ſort of wood of tolerable ſtrength. Next were fixed a proper quantity of ſtrong ſlabs, ſomewhat longer than the diſtance between the two kirbs; at one end of which, behind the lower kirb, ſlabs or planks were placed, and ſtrongly pegged, or otherwiſe faſtened to the upper kirb, ſo that the ſhaft was lined with ſlabs or planks.

The workmen then began to wall on the lower kirb, until they had raiſed their work to the height of three feet; that done, they dug a foot or two lower, and with a mattock or pick-axe undermined the kirb, which immediately ſank from the ſuperincumbent weight: the walling was then continued to be raiſed as before, until it became neceſſary to undermine and ſink the kirb again: ſo they proceeded alternately to ſink the bottom and raiſe the wall, until the well was ſunk to the deſired depth, and completed.

As the well ſinks, it becomes neceſſary invariably to contract the ſhaft within a narrower compaſs, and to lay ſome of the earth from the bottom between the walling and the ſolid ground, filling up the vacuity by preſſing in the earth cloſe. Thus a ſafe foundation may be laid, and a well ſunk conſiderably deeper, than when a looſe foundation is to be made after the water is found; and if the windlaſs and other tackle hold firm, the workmen are equally ſafe as in laying a floor.

In order to avoid the conſiderable expence of ſinking wells, the inhabitants of ſome diſtricts are content with ſuch water as they can preſerve in ciſterns, and in ponds purpoſely excavated, bottomed and made water-tight with proper binding materials. This reſource can, however, be by no means equally certain in very dry ſeaſons; nor can the purity of the water from artificial ponds be much depended on for domeſtic uſe: in fact, when theſe laſt become dry in a very parching ſeaſon, a good deep well will be a certain reſource. Dr. Grew obſerved, of old, that "foul water breeds the pep in hens, and lice and ſcabs in kine."

Autumn is the proper ſeaſon for digging and lining artificial ponds. The moſt uſeful is the baſon form, the ſides gradually ſhelving towards the centre or deep. The ſituation of the pond ſhould be ſuch, if poſſible, as to receive contributions of water from higher ground, or from artificial channels; and the extent ſufficient to hold all the water which may be expected, or a communication made with ſome other reſervoir by an outlet, kept conſtantly clean and pervious. Chalk rammed hard, and covered with a thick coat of gravel, is ſometimes found a ſufficiently ſecure bottom for theſe pools; but in a looſe and pervious ſoil, to make a permanent reſervoir, it will be found neceſſary to clay and plaſter the bottom and ſides. The clay for this uſe ought to be pure, perfectly free from ſticks, ſtones, or dirt, and the coat from three to ſix inches in thickneſs. Where clay can be eaſily obtained, it may be advantageous in the end to lay on two coats, which muſt be well rammed and worked into perfect and impervious leaves or ſheets, previouſly to being covered with the plaſter, which alſo ſhould be of the beſt materials. Clay by itſelf, and undefended by plaſter, will always crack both from heat and froſt, and will beſides be liable to the perforations of worms; whence it is neceſſary to lay a foundation for it with lime, clinkers, and coal-aſhes, as well as to cover it with cement; the finiſhing ſtroke is to defend the plaiſtered clay from the tread of animals, in the firſt place with a coat of earth, and laſtly with a good ſubſtantial ſurface covering of ſtones and rough binding gravel. I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

AQUARIUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* SETTLEMENT *of the* ANGLO-SAXONS *in* BRITAIN. *Extracted and tranſlated from* DANMARK'S HISTORIE *ved* P. F. SUHM.*

† IN the year 501 one Porta (uncertain whether a Jute, an Angle, or a Saxon), with his two ſons, Beida and

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* What was inſerted under this article in our number for September laſt, was taken from the ſame author, vol. i. p. 302-305, and p. 306-308.

† In the inſertion of this article, p. 116-117 of the Monthly Magazine for September laſt, the following paſſage has been omitted, which

Mægla, went over to Britain in two very large ſhips. They landed at a place which after Porta was called Portſmouth, where they ſlew a young Briton of great family who governed there, put the inhabitants to flight, and poſſeſſed themſelves of the territory; which as we find to have been peopled by Jutes, it is probable that Porta and his ſon were of that nation. In the ſame year, Cerdic circumnavigated the whole of that part of Britain, which afterwards was called Weſſex. Some years after Cerdic and his ſon Cenric, Porta and his ſons, Oſca king of Kent, and Olla king of Suſſex, who was then conſidered as the ſupreme head of all the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes in Britain, raiſed a great united army, with which (A. D. 508) they advanced againſt the Britiſh king Natanleog, who was ſlain, with 5000 of his Britons. Thenceforth that part of the country as far as Cerdicesford, was called Natanleog. The iſſue of the battle was, however, dubious for ſome time; for Natanleog put the right wing, which was commanded by Cerdic, to flight: but the left, conducted by Cenric, fell upon his back and ſlew him. In addition to this misfortune of the Britons, the fugitive princes, Octa and Eoſa, came the next year (A. D. 509) with a very great fleet, and a numberleſs hoſt from Anglia, to the northern parts of Britain, committing great ravages in Albain, or Scotland. Aurelius was then confined by illneſs, on which account he ſent againſt them Lot, alderman of Liur, from the county of Louthan* in Scotland, a man of conduct and valour. He was married to Anna, the daughter of Aurelius. He had many ſkirmiſhes with the Angles, and fought with various fortune. Sometimes he loſt; ſometimes the advantage was equal on both ſides; ſometimes he compelled them to retreat to their ſhips, or to the woods. In this manner the war was carried on for three years; when the Angles at length puſhed forward to Verolamium*. In this extremity Aurelius collected all his forces, and, himſelf carried upon a chair, advanced againſt thoſe formidable enemies, (A. D. 512). The Angles, hearing of his illneſs, deſpiſed him, and entered the city, leaving the gates open. But for this contempt they had likely to have paid dear; for the Britons were very near forcing their way into the city, and were repelled with the greateſt difficulty. Therefore, on the next day the Angles withdrew from the city, and a deſperate battle was fought, in which the Britons were at length victorious, after Octa and Eoſa had been ſlain. Nevertheleſs, the Angles continued to ſway the northern parts of Britain, whither Aurelius would have purſued them, but was prevented by his illneſs. (Vol. i. p. 322-324.)

There lived at this time (A. D. 512) one Guitlach, a ſubordinate king in Funen, whoſe name has been ſtrangely perverted by foreign hiſtorians: they have called him Cochilaicus, Rhodolaicus, Cochilagus, and Chodilaicus. This Guitlach was engaged in war with the Britons and the French†, which was occaſioned in the following manner. Berinus, or Belin, the brother of the Britiſh king Aurelius, went to Alfrec, king of Flordeland in Norway, who lived at Alfrek-ſtad, to court his daughter, whom he obtained, and carried with him to Britain. Guitlach, who was in love with her, purſued him, and took away his bride, together with the ſhip in which ſhe was. But a ſtorm diſperſing his fleet, he with difficulty ſaved himſelf on the coaſt of Northumberland with three ſhips, where he and all his people and the queen were taken priſoners by Aurelius; and the latter not being will-

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which is to follow immediately after the laſt words: *carried devaſtation before them every where.*

——[deſtroying the churches, murdering the prieſts at the altars, burning the ſacred books, and filling up the tombs of the martyrs with earth. Yet the Britons again made head againſt them, and a battle was fought (A. D. 465) at Wyppedes Fleod in Kent, ſo named after the valorous Angle Wypped who fell there; notwithſtanding which, Hengſt and his ſon Oſca were victorious, and twelve Britiſh aldermen, or leaders, were left on the field. Hengſt was ſo much affected by the death of Wypped, that for ſome years he deſiſted from hoſtilities, with which the Britons were well ſatisfied. Perhaps alſo his intention was internally to eſtabliſh and ſtrengthen his ſtate. But at length he and Oſca again attacked the Britons, obtained a complete victory, and made a great booty (A. D. 473).]

* Now Louthian, the ancient ſeat of the Picts, where Edinburgh lies.—*Camdeni Britania*, p. 687-690.

* This city is known from the time of the Romans, it lies in Hertfordſhire, near St. Albans.—*Camdeni Brit* p. 292.

† His expedition to France has nothing to do with the hiſtory of England, it is therefore omitted in this extract.—*Tranſlator.*

ing to ſet her free again, it came to a conflict between the brothers, near the Caledonian foreſt, in which 1500 Norwegians were killed, and the reſt fled to their ſhips. Aurelius availed himſelf of this opportunity, to prevent any farther migrations of the Angles and their allies into Britain. He treated Guitlach with kindneſs, and gave him and the queen their liberty; but on condition that he ſhould promiſe on oath to remain faithful to his intereſt, and to pay him an annual tribute, and that he ſhould ſurrender the ſons of his principal men as hoſtages. Berinus, who had taken refuge among the northern Saxons (in the preſent Holſtein), was ſo enraged at this, that, with the aſſiſtance of thoſe people, he made an irruption into Funen, but met with no ſucceſs. He then repaired to the Thyringians, where he married the daughter of duke Segne. This Berinus is ſaid to have made an expedition into Gaſcony with 21,000 men. The mother of Aurelius and Berinus is, on this occaſion, named *Conuvenna*,* which means a handſome woman, whence it is probable that ſhe was of Daniſh or Norwegian deſcent †. (Vol. i. p. 329-330).

About this time‡ Aurelius died, and Arthur, his ſon, a brave and intelligent prince, ſucceeded to the throne, being then only fifteen years of age. Eſkild and his brother, whoſe name is not mentioned, the ſons of Guitlach§, were then kings of Funen. The latter of them refuſed to pay the promiſed tribute to Arthur, probably from contempt of his youth. But Arthur came with an army, and ſlew him; and is ſaid at the ſame time to have conquered alſo the iſland of Gulland, or perhaps rather Jutland, if that is meant by *Goland* in Galfred of Monmouth. It is related, that Arthur was married with Gunvos, the daughter of duke Kaddor: from the name we muſt conclude that ſhe was a northern princeſs, but it is uncertain whether ſhe was a Dane or a Norwegian, for Arthur had many tranſactions in Norway as well as in Denmark; and theſe his expeditions into our northern countries are, in my opinion, as certain as I look upon thoſe to be fabulous which he is ſaid to have made into Gaul and Italy. Nay, the obligations of the kings of Funen to Arthur were ſo great, that a long time after this, namely in the year 542, Eſkild went to his aſſiſtance, which muſt have been done with the conſent of Rolf*, otherwiſe this prince was powerful enough to have prevented it. But all the circumſtances ſhew, that the increaſing power of the Anglo-Saxons in Britain has much diſpleaſed the Daniſh kings: for as they had conquered Jutland and Anglia, there was reaſon to fear that thoſe people might one day, from Britain, make an attempt to recover their native countries. (Vol. i. p. 337-338).

* *Kone*, in Daniſh, ſignifies *woman* and *wife*; *ween*, pronounced *vehn*, is a word of the Norwegian dialect, ſignifying *handſome*. —*Tranſlator*.

† From what follows in the original, it appears that this tranſaction happened ſome time before the year 509.—*Tranſlator*.

‡ The author has juſt before related the death of Frode V. king of Leire, which occured in the year 520.—*Tranſlator*.

§ Guitlach loſt his life in Flanders on his French expedition.—*Tranſlator*.

* King of Leire, and ſupreme king of all Denmark, a brave and potent prince, who had reduced under his power Anglia (now Sleſwic), and the whole of what was then called Denmark.—*Tranſlator*.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* WRITINGS *of* HISTORIANS *of all* AGES *and* COUNTRIES, *chiefly with a* VIEW *to the* ACCURACY *of their* MILITARY DESCRIPTIONS, *and their* KNOWLEDGE *of the* ART *of* WAR.

By GENERAL ANDREOSSI.

WHEN printing was firſt invented, the editors of the ancient hiſtorians ſtrenuouſly endeavoured to correct, in the preſs, the errors of their national manuſcripts; but the generality of them not being converſant with the art of war, were unqualified to refine theſe corrupt idioms. Tranſlators, inſtead of releaſing us from this maze, have multiplied our difficulties. They even recur to former ambiguities in their military details, a decided proof of their ignorance.

The art of war, like every other art, has its peculiar and diſtinguiſhing phraſes. The ancients carefully treaſured up their original definitions, and we have fragments of a vocabulary by Urbicius relating to the Phalanx, and of Modeſtus relating to the Legion: the tranſlators, however, diſheartened, no doubt, by the apparent ſterility of the reſearch, have not thought proper even to notice this circumſtance.

When letters were revived, many diſtinguiſhed perſons devoted themſelves, with indefatigable zeal, to the reſtoration of all ſuch documents as were calculated

to throw infallible lights upon the ancient ſyſtem of warfare. Aware that ſo arduous an undertaking could not be accompliſhed without an infinity of labour, in exploring the records of Greek and Roman antiquity, they left us valuable commentaries which clearly define the ſubject. Caſaubon has reviſed Polybius, Athénæus, Strabo, &c. &c., and has removed the myſtery which formerly obſcured their works. Du Choul, who ought to be diſtinguiſhed as the moſt celebrated antiquary of his day, has written a very learned, as well as critical, review on the Roman exerciſes, their diſcipline, and camp-manœuvres.

In thoſe remote ages, when the untutored conquerors of the Roman empire ſpread the veil of ignorance around them, every thing vegetated in confuſion: they compiled their hiſtories with as little method as they conducted their wars: a labyrinth of diſordered materials heaped into an unconnected maſs, formed the ſummit of their efforts.

THE ITALIANS, in the 14th and 15th centuries, were the firſt to attempt regularity, and to reduce objects to practical theory. They were great advocates for the Emperor Leo's tactics, which have been finely tranſlated by Philip Pegaſetta, and enriched with excellent notes.

In the 16th century, GUICHARDIN eſtabliſhed a laſting reputation, as the elegant hiſtorian of wars of his native country: his ſtyle is charming, and his impartiality, when not ſpeaking of the French, exemplarily ſevere.

MACHIAVEL, in his account of the City of Florence, diſplays more talent as a politician than as a ſoldier. Notwithſtanding, he has written a military treatiſe, tending to enforce the neceſſity of combining ancient with modern tactics. This work appears in dialogue between two celebrated characters, Rucelli and Fabricio Colonne, both Italians. With the exception of the general principles then adopted, this treatiſe has little merit, and certainly confirms the criticiſms made by Folard. The name of Machiavel, and the gratification of that curioſity which leads us to draw comparative views of things, are the only merits of this work. In the epiſode we perceive the touches of a great maſter, as he delineates the cauſes which produce great men, and the effects which inflame or repreſs national ardour in the purſuit of military glory.

PAULUS JOVIUS, Biſhop of Nocera, in a very entertaining work, the ſcenery of which preſents itſelf ſucceſſively in Europe, Aſia, and Africa, elucidates with great perſpicuity the tactics of the 15th and 16th centuries.

BUONAMICI has written ſeveral excellent hiſtories of different wars, which will hereafter occupy our attention.

The unfortunate GIANINI explains to us, in his Hiſtory of Naples, the various military movements of that kingdom.

The Jeſuit MARIANA was well qualified to have given poſterity a view of the internal ſituation of Spain, during the frequent revolutions it ſuffered, had he not marred his narrative with tedious digreſſions on diſputes among the cloiſters, and the intrigues of the court.

During the laſt century, the Marquis DE SANTA CRUZ publiſhed a memoir, containing regulations on the various branches which compoſed the art of war, which he entitled "Reflexions on Military Tactics," and ſupports his opinions by the authority of renowned leaders. This work appears to be the reſult of long ſervice and experience, and of a remarkable memory. There are too many political reflexions interſperſed throughout; but the author takes every occaſion to ſhew his attachment to diſcipline. The engineer and artillery departments are too lightly paſſed over. It is ſingular that the Spaniards, always a warlike nation, ſhould have written ſo little on the art of war.

THE ENGLISH, although perpetually involving themſelves in continental wars, have no military characteriſtic to diſtinguiſh them. Their military memoirs contain no matter either intereſting or inſtructive to the land ſervice; if we except thoſe bloody wars which, for three centuries, were the fatal conſequences of the impolitic divorce of Eleanor of Aquitaine by Louis VII. Previouſly, indeed, war was without ſcience: but in the reigns of Louis XIV. and XV. the Engliſh armies diſtinguiſhed themſelves from among their allies in their battles with the French; their particular exploits, however, are confounded with the general accounts of the war, as given in the Hiſtory of Europe.

LORD CRAWFORD wrote a very intereſting Memoir of the battle of Fontenoy, eſſential to the hiſtory of that war. The famous diſſentions between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, which ſo long deluged England in blood, occupy a large

portion

portion of its hiſtory, and are highly deſcriptive of the miſeries of a civil war.

Rapin-Thoyras, as an hiſtorian, evinces very profound penetration, without one grain of taſte.

David Hume is a better critic, and his ſtyle more flowing. His work is divided into periods deſcriptive of the different reigns.

Smollett, a party writer, knew nothing of military affairs; but having been at ſea, his deſcriptions of naval actions are free from groſs blunders.

Belsham, who has written with ſpirit and accuracy the Hiſtory of England from the Revolution till our own times, has few national partialities. His predilection for freedom will always render him popular in England, notwithſtanding he has with ſo much honeſty arraigned the military councils of his government.

Buchanan, the Scotch hiſtorian, poſſeſſes a ſuperior genius, founded on the ancient ſchool. He is ſaid to have violated truth in ſeveral inſtances.

Robertson has the art of penetrating objects and of connecting facts with ſo much ſkill, that the imagination, in contemplating the action, parleys with the actor. In his Introduction to the Hiſtory of Charles V. this talent is eminently conſpicuous. In his narratives he is exact; in his criticiſms, juſt; and in his ſtyle, appropriate. He is, at once, a ſound philoſopher and an impartial critic; but as a painter, he is certainly deficient.

In his Hiſtory of America he gives an account of the navigation of the ancients, its progreſs, and of the diſcoveries made by Columbus, concluding with the phyſical and moral character of the New World. His facts are deduced from Spaniſh authorities.

Gibbon has written the Hiſtory of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, in which he follows the footſteps of Hume and Robertſon. The beſt hiſtorians, at leaſt for the laſt century, have been Engliſh.

Soliman was the firſt Turkiſh ſultan who eſtabliſhed a regular military code in his empire; and this work is ſo venerated by the Turks, that they have claſſed it with the Alcoran. We have no other account of their tactics than thoſe to be found in foreign authors.

Marsigli has compiled a Statement of the Ottoman forces, with a correct deſcription of Turkiſh diſcipline; but their field manœuvres are not noticed. His remarks on the courſe of the Danube form a fine ground-work for future military operations on that river; and his ſketches of the ruins of a Roman camp, taken on the ſpot, enhance conſiderably the value of his publication: his picture, however, is too confined.

Cantimir improves on Marſigli; and deſcribes the manner of receiving a Turkiſh aſſault, which, in itſelf, proves his ignorance of their tactics. By allowing them time to arrange their attack, to advance their cannon, and to form their lines, which they do of extraordinary depth, he removes the poſſibility of withſtanding the impetuoſity of their onſet. Cantimir, like all other hiſtorians, when ſpeaking of a remote nation, does ſo at random: his Turkiſh and Ruſſian tactics are, therefore, founded in error.

It has been remarked, by Major General Warnery, that the Turkiſh trenches are almoſt impenetrable; and that the beſieging party cannot guard too vigilantly againſt the effects of their frequent ſorties, in which ſervice they impreſs all who are capable of bearing arms. He adviſes, that an enemy ſhould never attack them by a regular ſiege; but harraſs them in all directions, wherever they may be found; to attack with horſe and foot indiſcriminately, but in good order, and by rapid movements; and, above all, to beware of leaving the leaſt opening in his lines, as the natural bravery of the Turks, added to their ſkill in wielding the ſabre, often gives them the victory when engaged hand to hand.

By obſerving theſe cautions, General Warnery aſſerts confidently, that an army of 30,000 men is equal to route an army of Turks, be their number whatever it may, and to force their march into Conſtantinople. Theſe plans were adopted, and with ſucceſs, by Count de Romanzow. Speaking of the Ruſſians, he ſays, they excel all other nations in the fluency and correctneſs with which they talk French; that their Generals diſtinguiſh themſelves on every occaſion; that patriotiſm, or rather religious frenzy, the ſkill, and the temperance, habitual among their troops, give the Ruſſians a decided ſuperiority. He ſubjoins the detail of their military force, and their progreſs in arms, interſperſed with portraits of their ſubjugated allies.

Warnery has alſo written a treatiſe on cavalry, in which, according to cuſtom, he ridicules the writings of all who differ in opinion from him. He contends that the cavalry ſhould uſe no other arms but the

the ſabre; and that every dragoon ought, like the Turks, to be ſcientifically trained in the broad-ſword exerciſe, without reflecting that ſuch qualifications might make the ſoldiers quarrelſome.

The Baron de Tott, who paſſed fifteen years among the Turks in teaching them European diſcipline and manœuvres, has written a Memoir more explanatory than any other on the real ſtate of Turkiſh tactics.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHOLLY occupied in the country for ſome weeks paſt in my profeſſion, I have yet had no further leiſure for calculations on the ſubject of the meteor of the 17th of July, or for combining the valuable obſervations of Mr. Singleton and Mrs. Cobbold in your September Magazine (pages 143 and 144) with thoſe which I have been able to collect, ſo as to determine ſeveral places of this curious *ſatellitula* in its courſe over England, with the preciſion which is now, I think, attainable; I am, alſo, ſtill not without hope of ſeeing further communications from your ingenious correſpondents, which, by multiplying the points determined in its orbit, may enable us to aſcertain the excentricity and dimenſions of the ellipſis, within near limits, in which this *ſatellitula* was moving. It appears probable, that the meteor, when it ſeemed to vaniſh, was quitting the oxygenous parts of our atmoſphere, and its combuſtion ceaſing in conſequence; on which account ſome ſets of obſervations made near the northern parts of its viſible courſe would be very important, and may, I hope, yet be communicated, through the medium of your very valuable miſcellany.

On my return to town, on Saturday evening laſt, the 11th of October, about ſeven o'clock in the evening, the ſtars ſhining bright, and a light wind blowing from the S. E., a bright meteor was ſeen by myſelf and ſeveral others, about 15½ miles from London on the St. Alban's road, near the bright ſtar *atair* in the Eagle, deſcending with rather a ſlow motion towards the W. It firſt appeared to us about 8° to the W. of the S. meridian, at 47° of elevation, and after a courſe of about 55°, diſappeared at once in the clear part of the hemiſphere, as though ſuddenly extinguiſhed; being then 62° W. of the S., and at about 15° of elevation, as I roughly calculate from the poſition of the ſmall ſtar near which it vaniſhed. I followed the courſe of the meteor with my eye, and did not perceive any tail or ſtreak of light left by it, although moſt of the gentlemen preſent deſcribed different appearances of this kind which it aſſumed to them: it ſeemed of about twice or three times the ſize of Jupiter (which planet was within about 27° of its courſe), but far brighter; the duration of its appearance to us could not, I think, exceed two ſeconds, but having had no opportunity of ſince tracing the courſe, and obſerving a ſtop-watch, this is uncertain.

I am happy to obſerve, from M. Lalande's Hiſtory of Aſtronomy for the paſt year (page 223 of your laſt number), that Meſſrs. Benzenberg and Brandes, at the diſtance of 75 miles from each other, have made correſponding obſervations on ſhooting-ſtars, and thereby found their diſtances to be 15 to 195 miles: from the obſervations of Mr. Bevan and myſelf, in 1801, (mentioned page 144 of the September Magazine,) theſe are to be underſtood, I expect, as their direct or hypothenuſal diſtances, and not as their perpendicular heights above the earth; but I ſhould feel much obliged to either of the gentlemen above mentioned (ſhould they ſee this), or to any other reader of your Magazine, who would communicate the detail of their obſervations, or of others, which may have a tendency to determine the orbits, periodic-times, &c. of any of the *ſatellitulæ*, or to ſhew that ſhooting-ſtars, meteors, and meteoric-ſtones, have any other origin than in the perpetually revolving maſſes of matter, which I have ſo named. Yours, &c.

John Farey.

12, *Upper Crown-ſtreet, Weſtminſter,*
14th October, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF I had not been aſhamed to couple the conſideration of my own verſes with the vindication of thoſe of Milton, I ſhould have ſaid a few words, in a former paper, upon the ſubject of an eſtabliſhed inaccuracy of typography; illuſtrations of which are exhibited in the printed copy of Anacreontic Stanzas, which appeared in your Magazine of June: I mean the frequent elision of the vowel, as in "wint'ry" for "wintĕry," and "th' autumnal" for "thĕ autumnal."

nal."* I might add, indeed, (if Dr. Johnſon did not ſtare me in the face,) "remembrance" for "remembĕrance:" for moſt aſſuredly every elegant ſpeaker would pronounce the vowel, whatever the lexicographer may order us to write.†

This eliſion is, in reality, one of the moſt glaring defects of modern typography; and when attended to, as it too frequently is, by the reader, it will ſometimes reduce a verſe of the ſweeteſt euphony to a kind of cluttering cacophony, that would not be tolerated in the moſt careleſs and unornamented proſe. It has originated, moſt undoubtedly, in that ſpirit of pedantic criticiſm which attempts to ſcan the rythmus of verſe upon the fingers, becauſe it is incompetent to appreciate it by the ear; to that barbarous confuſion in the language and ideas of modern proſodiſts, which confounding together the diſtinctions of heavy and light with thoſe of long and ſhort, and inſenſible to the happy flexibility and almoſt infinite varieties in the quantity of Engliſh ſyllables, have not had mathematics enough in their ears to perceive that $2+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$ are equal to $2+1$. Such, however, were not the perceptions of the great maſter of rythmical harmony, our immortal Milton; an eſſential part of the excellence of whoſe verſification appears to conſiſt in that admirable dexterity with which he has ſo frequently enriched his lines with ſupernumerary ſyllables:—ſyllables that, in many inſtances, ſet at defiance all the mechanical expedients of eliſion, and ſecure a rich variety of melliſluous rythmus, which no ſucceſſion of lines uniformly compoſed of ten ſyllables ever can pretend to rival. In this reſpect, weak follower as I am, I have endeavoured, at humble diſtance, to tread in the footſteps of my illuſtrious maſter: and believing a due mixture of ſhort notes (provided the *equal meaſure of the cadences* be not interrupted) to be as eſſential a grace in the muſic of ſpeech, as it is in the ordinary muſic of inſtruments and ſong, I have ſeduloully interſperſed the few compoſitions of my riper years with verſes partly compoſed of ſuch words, and ſuch ſucceſſions of words, (wherever the nature of the ſentiment and the echo of the ſenſe would permit), as might preſent this variety in the moſt unequivocal form. Accordingly, in the three firſt lines of the Anacreontic in queſtion I have preſumed to introduce no leſs than four of theſe ſupernumerary ſyllables, and twelve more will be found in the nine enſuing ſtanzas: yet I ſhould hope that no one of the lines in which the ſuppoſed redundancies occur, when meaſured by the nice perceptions of an accurate ear, will be found to treſpaſs againſt the ſtrict laws of cadential quantity and proportion. And ſurely, if we may have "An-ac-rĕ-on's ſhell," and not "An-acr'on's ſhell,"—"In-ēb-rĭ-ate with the wanton lay," and not "In-ēb-r'ate," &c.; we may alſo have "thĕ-au-tum-nal," and not "th'au-tum-nal fire." If we may read "low-ĕr-ing (or hov-ĕr-ing) near," and not "low-'ring" or "hov-'ring;" if, without offence to the meaſure, we may preſerve "rap-tŭ-rous ſhell,"—'The viſions that in mem-ŏ-ry roll,"—"The draft on mem-ŏ-ry's tablet true," &c., can there be any neceſſity or reaſon for rejecting "wint-ĕr-y ſnows,"—"cords of ſweet rem-emb-ĕ-rance," &c.? I am aware, however, that there are many who would print, and not a few who would even read, in all theſe inſtances, *wint'ry*, *hov'ring*, *rapt'rous*, *mem'ry*, *th'autumnal*, &c.: but ſuch printing may I ſeldom behold; ſuch reading of my poor verſes may I never be condemned to hear!

Every obſerver will preſently be convinced, that in the ſpontaneous flow of elegant converſation ſuch barbarous eliſions are never heard; and I cannot admit that any combination of ſyllables ought to be regarded as an Engliſh verſe, that cannot be at once recognized as ſuch when pronounced, through every ſyllable, within the ſtricteſt limits of converſational propriety. Many of our ſyllables indeed will be found, even in ordinary delivery, to be liable to a conſiderable degree of latitude, both in *quantity* and *time*;

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* In the ſecond line there is a more important inaccuracy, "lowering near" for "hovering near."

† So, alſo, our beſt ſpeakers in the Houſe of Commons, &c. uniformly pronounce *Hĕ-rĕ-y*, not *Henry*; nor can there be any reaſon in common ſenſe or etymology why it ſhould not ſo be written. Thoſe who appreciate the euphony of the Engliſh language not by the ear, but by mechanical calculations, would do well to conſider how many vowels we pronounce which we do not write, as well as how many we write which we do not pronounce. I obſerve alſo, with much ſatisfaction, that a few of our parliamentary orators, of moſt acknowledged taſte and erudition, pronounce the word India, &c. as three ſyllables, *In-dĭ ă*; and leave *In-jee* to the natives of Hibernia and their imitators, and *In dē* to the country gentlemen.

time; theſe, when they occur in proſe, we humour according to our convenience, our taſte, or our caprice; in verſe, on the contrary, their flexible qualities become fixed and aſcertained, by the ſelection and arrangement of the poet. Still, however, the freedom of his election extends no farther than the limits of converſational uſage; and the printer, or the reader, ſhould take it for granted, if the author in reality be worthy of his types or of his breath, that when he moſt ſtrictly conforms himſelf to the limits thus preſcribed, he moſt efficiently repreſents the ſpecies of harmony the poet intended to produce.

The egotiſm of theſe remarks may, perhaps, require ſome apology; but as a matter of general application, I preſume to hope that the principles ſuggeſted may not be thought unworthy the attention of your readers. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

J. THELWALL.

Bedford Place, Ruſſel-ſquare,
4th October, 1806.

In my laſt communication I find the following errata:—Line 8, *cavil* for *cavils*. In l. 5 of the ſecond paragraph, the omiſſion of the daſh after the words "be denied;—" throws an unneceſſary difficulty in the way of the reader: (properly uſed, perhaps, the daſh—is one of the moſt uſeful indications of our whole ſyſtem of typographical notation). P. 212, col. 1, l. 14, "rythmus and conſtruction *has* been," &c. for "rythmus and conſtruction *have*—"

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *made during a* TOUR *through the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.—NO. XII.

IMMEDIATELY after the concluſion of Wayne's treaty, the United States took poſſeſſion of the country ceded thereby; and the ſtate of Pennſylvania divided that portion of territory which was within her limits into five counties, one of which is Beevor, the chief town and ſeat of juſtice in which is denominated Beevor Town. The original lots were 120 feet front, and 300 deep. Theſe were ſold by auction for the benefit of the ſtate, and averaged 30 dollars each: they are now eſtimated at 60 dollars. Land in the vicinity ſells as high as 30 dollars the acre, and is generally rich. There is a ſmall iſland in the Beevor, and ſituate near the bar, which may contain about eight or ten acres of land; the proprietor demanded 2400 dollars for it. One day it will be infinitely valuable, as the bar prevents veſſels which navigate the Beevor from paſſing into the Ohio. Of courſe the produce of the country through which the Beevor meanders, muſt be firſt landed at this iſland, and then put on board the veſſels which go down the Ohio. Beevor is laid out on a large ſcale, though at preſent its population is ſcanty, and the houſes widely ſevered from each other. It however bids fair, one day, to become a town of conſiderable commercial importance. The tavern at which we ſtopped was mean, the linen dirty: we had a wretched ſupper, and four of us, viz. our party and a ſtranger, were crammed into a ſmall room, and three beds. On our return, however, we found a much better houſe, and more agreeable accommodations. When this country was in poſſeſſion of the Britiſh, they had a fort here, called Fort Mackintoſh, and a garriſon. This town was badly ſupplied with water, until the inhabitants, much to their honour, introduced ſome of an excellent quality from the highlands about a mile from the town. Many of the houſes are neat, and the gardens on the banks of the creek are prettily laid out. It may be worthy of remark, that here we parted with the Lombardy poplar. This tree, now ſo great a favourite in the United States, and ſo plentifully diſtributed through the more cultivated parts of them, was unknown till after the concluſion of our revolutionary war, when a merchant imported a few into New York; by ſome accident they were thrown into a lumber-room, and for a long time forgotten or neglected; at laſt, they were planted, and from theſe parent ſtocks are deſcended all the Lombardy poplars in the United States. They do not ſeem to deſerve the favour they receive: it is true they grow rapidly, but they afford but little ſhade, and are very injurious to the ſoil; as a ſtreet-tree they are very improper, as the cattle are greedy of their bark, and their horizontal roots force up the pavement. Whilſt on this ſubject, permit me to regret that the Engliſh horſe-cheſnut is unknown, at leaſt in thoſe parts of the United States with which I am acquainted. That it would flouriſh here I have no doubt, and its beauty would render it highly ornamental.

Hitherto we had purſued a north-weſterly courſe; we now left the Ohio, following the windings of Beevor Creek and a northerly direction, paſſed through a country beautifully diverſified with hill and dale, and croſſed Brady's Creek, which

which empties into the Beevor about two miles from the town of that name. This creek is called after an officer, who commanded a body of United States' troops, and who were here utterly deſtroyed by the Indians. From Brady's Creek to Greerſburgh, where we dined, about 26 miles, the country is very waving, the ſoil indifferent and clayey, and, what is even worſe, almoſt all the titles o the land are litigated. Greerſburgh is a flouriſhing little town; and though not commenced till about three years before my viſit to it, then contained between 30 and 40 houſes; and there were at that time 12 building. Lots of 160 feet front and 140 deep were ſold, when the town was laid out, at 12 dollars each: they were eſtimated when we were there, at 40 dollars. Land in the neighbourhood ſold at nine dollars the acre. As we had a long ſtage to make this evening, we did not ſtop to have any thing cooked at Greerſburgh, but fed our horſes, and refreſhed ourſelves with cyder, bread, cheeſe, and butter. In quitting this town, we alſo paſſed the laſt brick houſe we ſaw on our journey, until we returned to the ſame ſpot. It is 16 miles from Greerſburgh to the line which ſeparates the ſtate of Pennſylvania from that of Ohio. This line is nothing more than trees, cut down in a ſtraight courſe from north to ſouth, about 12 to 15 yards wide, and extending from Lake Erie to Virginia. It paſſes through a country at preſent thinly ſettled; and, from what I could learn, poſſeſſing but little better than a middling ſoil. The land ceded by the Indians to the United States by Wayne's treaty, and which was within the limits of the now ſtate of Ohio, has ſince been divided into four counties, and into farms of from 150 to 200 acres each, and ſold for the benefit of the public. The county of Columbiana was the only one of theſe which we paſſed through, and which afforded no object worthy particular notice; or, at leaſt, none which will not be equally deſcribed when I come to Trumbull: for new countries much reſemble each other. Poland, where we arrived at about ſeven o'clock in the evening, is the firſt townſhip in the county of Trumbull, abutting on that of Columbiana; here we ſlept that night, and as my readers may require ſimilar repoſe, I ſhall conclude this letter with the aſſurance of the reſpect of

RICHARD DINMORE.

Alexandria, 17th April, 1806.

P. S. However foreign it may be to the buſineſs of my letters, permit me to put you an! your countrymen right on an important ſubject, which, as well as moſt others relative to the United States, Engliſhmen appear much miſinformed about:—I mean the facility with which foreign ſailors, in the ſervice of the United States, are ſaid to receive protections. The fact is, none can procure them, except they be citizens of the United States. To acquire this honourable diſtinction, the applicant muſt have reſided at leaſt five years in the United States, and two years at leaſt within the ſtate or territory in which he is naturalized; and further, he muſt ſatisfy the court, that during that time he has conducted himſelf as a man of good moral conduct. To procure his protection, he muſt prove, by one (at leaſt) affidavit, that he is a citizen of the United States. The protection then deſignates his name and perſon, his height, the colour of his hair and eyes, and the various particulars which diſtinguiſh man from man. But you ſay theſe protections are fraudulently purchaſed. Without entering into their defence, or even enquiring whether the Britiſh nation would permit their veſſels to be examined, and men violently forced out of them, and compelled to fight the allies of their country, I certainly may aſk, how ſhould a protection deſcribing ſo minutely, as I have ſtated above, one man, be rendered uſeful to another?

For the Monthly Magazine.

LONDINIANA.

NO. VII.

HANGING THE STREETS WITH TAPESTRY.

WE find this ceremony practiſed at the entrance of Lady Elizabeth, Queen of Henry VII., into the city of London. "Al the ſtrets ther whiche ſhe ſhulde paſſe by wer clenly dreſſed and beſene with cloth of tapeſtrye and arras, and ſome ſtreetes, as Chepe, hanged with riche clothes of golde, velvettes, and ſilkes." This was in the year 1481. (See Leland. Coll. in Opuſcul, p. 220. edit. 1770.)

LONDON BRIDGE WATER-WORKS.

The Thames water was firſt conveyed into the city by a machine erected in an arch of the bridge by Peter Maurice, a German engineer, in 1582. Bevis Bulmar, twelve years after, ſet up a large horſe-engine of four pumps, at Broken Wharf, Thames-ſtreet, which ſoon proved too expenſive to be worked. The works at the bridge are particularly deſcribed by Henry Beighton, in No. 417 of the Philoſophical Tranſactions. (Camden's Britannia, Ed. Gough, 1789, vol. i. p. 27.)

ST. MAGNUS.

Peacham, in his "Graphice," Lond. 1612, having mentioned the high prices

which had been paid to artiſts, adds (p. 9,) "I have alſo heard what a round ſumme was offered by ſtrangers for *the altar-cloth of St. Magnus* in London."

DEAN STREET, SOHO.

When Theodore, the unfortunate King of Corſica, was ſo reduced as to lodge in a garret in Dean-ſtreet, a number of gentlemen made a collection for his relief. The chairman of the committee informed him by letter, that on the following day, at twelve o'clock, two gentlemen would wait upon him with the money. To give his *attic* apartment an appearance of royalty, the poor monarch placed an arm-chair on his half-teſtered bed, and ſeating himſelf under the ſcanty canopy, gave what he thought might ſerve as the repreſentation of a throne. When his two viſitors entered the room, he graciouſly held out his right hand, that they might have the honour of kiſſing it. (Ireland's Hogarth, vol. i. p. 12.)

ABBATIAL RESIDENCIES IN THE METROPOLIS.

Previous to the diſſolution of religious houſes under Henry the VIIIth., the ſuperior of every great monaſtery had a reſidence in town. The following occur in the hiſtories and other works relating to the Antiquities of London.

The abbot of St. Auſtin's, Canterbury, had a houſe in the pariſh of St. Olave's, Southwark.

The abbot of Eveſham, near Billeter-lane, in the pariſh of St. Catherine Cree.

The abbot of Reading, near Baynard's Caſtle, in St. Andrew's Wardrobe pariſh.

The abbot of St. Mary's, York, at St. Peter's Place, nigh Paul's Wharf.

The abbots of Leiceſter and Glaſtonbury, in the pariſh of St. Sepulchre's, Smithfield.

The abbot of Hyde, at St. Mary Hill.

The abbot of Ramſey, in Whitecroſs-ſtreet.

The abbot of Bury, near Aldgate, in the pariſh of St. Mary in the Papey (now Bevis Marks),

The abbot of Peterborough, at Peterborough Place, near St. Paul's.

The abbot of Salop, in Smithfield.

The prior of Tortington, in Swithin's-lane.

The prior of Sempringham, in Cow-lane, Smithfield.

The prior of Okeburne, in Caſtle-lane.

The prior of Lewes and the abbot of Battle, in Southwark.

The abbot of Vale Royal, in Fleet-ſtreet: and

The abbot of Waltham, at Billing-gate.

Theſe, added to the reſidences of the nobility, the city halls, and the monaſteries, muſt have rendered London a more ſplendid, if not a more intereſting ſcene than even at the preſent day.

CLERKENWELL.

In the church of Dingley, in Northamptonſhire, is a braſs plate with this inſcription:

"Here reſteth the bodye of Anne Boroeghe, ſeconde daughter of Nicholas Boroeghe, of Stanmer in the countye of Middleſexe, Eſquier, *ſometyme profeſſed of Clerkenwell* nere London, who died the 9th of Aprill, in the yere of oure Lord God 1577, after ſhe had lyved 75 yeares; to the great loſſe of the poore who divers ways were by her relieved."

A VOWESS.

A vowefs, the widow of Robert Large, a former mayor of London, had taken the mantle and ring, and the vow to live chaſte to God for the term of her life: but in 1444 remarrying to John Gedney, draper, and twice lord mayor, they were both troubled by the church, and forced to do penance for it. (See Strype's edition of Stowe's Survey, vol. i. lib. ii. p. 123.) The hiſtory of the vowefs may, perhaps, be beſt illuſtrated by a reference to Saint-Foix's Hiſtorical Eſſays upon Paris. In France, thoſe were called vowefſes or recluſes, whether maids or widows, who built themſelves a little chamber joining to the wall of ſome church. The ceremony of their recluſion was performed with great pomp, the church was hung with tapeſtry, the biſhop celebrated maſs pontifically, preached, and afterwards went himſelf to ſeal the door of the little chamber, after having copiouſly ſprinkled it with holy water. There remained nothing but a little window, through which the pious ſolitary heard the offices of the church, and received the neceſſaries of life.

PAUL'S GATE.

Paul's Gate, which was one of the principal gates of the Cathedral-Cloſe, occurs in a chartulary of St. Giles's hoſpital, as early as 1187. It ſtood at the entrance into Cheapſide, a few yards from the top of Paternoſter-row.

Stowe ſays, that at the reception of Margaret, wife of Henry VI., in London, in the year 1445, ſeveral pageants were

were exhibited at Paul's-gate, with verſes written by Lydgate, on the following lemmata: "*Ingredimini et replete terram.*" "*Non amplius iraſcar ſuper terram.*" "*Madam Grace chancellor de Dieu.*" Five wiſe and five fooliſh virgins. Of St. Margaret, &c. (Chron. p. 385, ed. Howes.) It does not appear whether theſe poems were ſpoken, or only affixed to the pageants. Fabyan (Chron. tom. ii. fol. 398) ſays, that in thoſe pageants "there was reſemblance of diverſe old hyſtoryes:" perhaps tapeſtry.

The exact time when Paul's-gate was deſtroyed does not appear: it probably was not till the reign of Mary. Raſtall, the printer, dates a book from it in 1525.

MARYBONE GARDENS.

Behind Oxford Houſe, at Marybone, was a well known place of entertainment, called Marybone Gardens. In the reign of Queen Anne there had been a noted tavern in this place, with bowling-greens, much frequented by perſons of the firſt rank. It afterwards grew into diſrepute, and is made by Gay the ſcene of Macheath's debauches. About the year 1740, Marybone Gardens were famed for public breakfaſts and evening concerts. Some of the firſt ſingers were generally engaged there, and fire-works were frequently exhibited. In 1777, or 1778, the gardens were ſhut up, and the ſite let to builders. The ground is now occupied by Beaumont-ſtreet, part of Devonſhire-ſtreet, and part of Devonſhire-place. (See Lyons's Environs of London, vol. iii. p. 295.)

ST. LAURENCE POUNTNEY.

In the choir of the collegiate church of St. Laurence Pountney, was buried Juliana, the wife of Nicholas Ploket, for whoſe ſoul whoever ſhould ſay a paternoſter and an ave, the Biſhop of Ely granted an indulgence of forty days.

THE DEVIL TAVERN,

Near Temple Bar ſtood, till within theſe few years, the Devil Tavern; ſo called from its ſign of St. Dunſtan ſeizing the evil ſpirit by the noſe with a pair of hot tongs. Ben Jonſon has immortalized it by his *Leges Conviviales*, which he wrote for the regulation of a club of wits held here in a room he dedicated to Apollo, over the chimney-piece of which they were preſerved. The tavern was in his days kept by Simon Wadloe; whom, in a copy of verſes over the door of the Apollo, he dignified with the title of *King of Skinkers*. It was purchaſed by Child's banking-houſe, and other buildings have been erected on the ſcite. (Pennant, p. 171.)

HOCKLEY IN THE HOLE.

Of what deſcription were the entertainments of Hockley in the Hole within a century ago, we may gather from the following hand-bill, which was ſurmounted by the royal arms:

"At the Bear-garden in Hockley in the Hole, 1710.

"This is to give notice, to all gentlemen, gameſters, and others, that on this preſent Monday is a match to be fought by two dogs, one from Newgate market againſt one of Hony-lane market, at a bull, for a guinea to be ſpent; five let-goes out off hand, which goes faireſt and fartheſt in wins all; likewiſe a *green bull* to be baited, which was never baited before; and a bull to be turned looſe, with fire-works all over him: alſo a mad aſs to be baited: with variety of bull-baiting and bear-baiting; and a dog to be drawn up with fire-works.

"*** Beginning exactly at three of the clock."

BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.

Why the Borough High-ſtreet was ſo well furniſhed in former times with inns, is too obvious to require a ſingle line of illuſtration: moſt of them are very ancient, and one has been particularly handed down to obſervation by the father of Engliſh poetry. The *Tabard*, whoſe ſign is now perverted to the *Talbot*, was the rendezvous of the jolly pilgrims whom Chaucer deſcribes as ſallying out to pay their devotions at the ſhrine of *Becket*, a ſaint who for a long time ſuperſeded almoſt every other.

ELSYNGE SPITAL.

But a ſmall portion of Elſynge Spital now remains: it conſiſts of a large pointed arch in part viſible from Sion College. Stowe tells us it was anciently a nunnery; but falling to decay, William Elſynge, mercer, refounded it in 1331, for a warden, prieſts, and poor blind people: ſix years after which he obtained leave to change his prieſts for canons regular of the order of St. Auſtin. Among the manuſcripts in the Britiſh Muſeum is a parchment roll, containing an inventory of the goods, &c. belonging to the houſe in the time of Henry VI. (See Malcolm's Londinium Redivivum.)

OLD ST. PAUL'S.

William of Worceſter, who wrote and travelled in 1478, and whoſe Itinerary has been already quoted, gives the following as the dimenſions of Old St. Paul's.

"Longitudo navis eccleſiæ Sancti Pauli de ſteppys meis computatis 180 gradus.

"Latitudo brachiorum a meridie in boriam de gradibus ſive anglice dictis ſteppys meis 160 gradus.

"Latitudo navis eccleſiæ cum duabus elys continet de gradibus meis ut ſupra, 48 gradus.

"Longitudo chori dicta eccleſiæ cum capella Sanctæ Mariæ continet de gradibus meis 130 gradus.

"Latitudo dicti chori continet de gradibus meis 48 gradus.

PETTICOAT LANE.

Petticoat-lane extends from Whitechapel into Spitalfields. On both ſides of this lane were anciently hedges and rows of elm trees, and the pleaſantneſs of the neighbouring fields induced ſeveral gentlemen to build their houſes here, among whom was the Spaniſh ambaſſador, whome Strype ſuppoſes to be Gondomar: but at length many French refugees ſettling in that part of the lane near Spitalfields, in order to follow their trades, which in general was weaving of ſilk, it ſoon became a row of contiguous buildings. Some years ago, it was the chief reſidence of the horners, who prepared horns for other petty manufacturers. (London and its Environs deſcribed.)

THE SANCTUARY.

Not far from Weſtminſter abbey ſtood the Sanctuary, inſtituted as a place of ſafety for ſuch malefactors as were not guilty of notorious crimes. Stowe ſays, the privilege was firſt granted by Sebert, the reſtorer of the monaſtery; afterwards increaſed by Edgar, King of the Weſt Saxons; and finally renewed and confirmed by Edward the Confeſſor. The building of the latter, as Dr. Stukely thought, was compoſed of two churches, one over another, each in the form of a croſs (See the Archæologia, vol. i. p. 41.) Within its precincts was born Edward V.; and here his unhappy mother took refuge with her younger ſon Richard, to ſecure him from his cruel uncle, who had already poſſeſſion of the elder brother. The regiſter of this place was bought at the auction of Sir Henry Spelman's manuſcripts for Lord Weymouth, and placed in his library at Longleat.

The ſanctuary itſelf was pulled down about 1750, to make room for a new market place.

WAX-CHANDLERS.

In days of old, when gratitude to ſaints called ſo frequently for lights, the wax-chandlers were a flouriſhing company: they were incorporated in 1484, and the following more frugal than elegant repaſt was given on the occaſion:

	£.	s.	d.
Two loins of mutton, and two loins of veal	0	1	4
A loin of beef	0	0	4
A leg of mutton	0	0	2½
A pig	0	0	4
A capon	0	0	6
A coney	0	0	2
One dozen of pigeons	0	0	7
A hundred eggs	0	0	8½
A gooſe	0	0	6
A gallon of red wine	0	0	8
A kilderkin of ale	0	0	8
	0	7	0

(See Pennant, p. 437.)

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Till of late years a picture of Queen Elizabeth, lying on her tomb, was common in many of the London churches. One was remaining againſt the north wall of the channel of St. Martin Outwich, when it was rebuilt in 1797; and another is preſerved in the church of St. Olave Jewry. More inſtances may be found in Strype. The good queen was perpetuated by her ſubjects in the ſame manner as the royal martyr was in the ſucceeding century.

SILK-SHOPS.

"Until the 10th or 12th year of Queen Elizabeth, there were but few ſilk-ſhops in London, and thoſe only kept by women, not by men as they now are; and at that time there was not ſo much ſilk in all the ſilk-ſhops, or ſo many ſorts of gold or ſilver thread and lace, as at this day are to be found in ſeveral particular ſhops in Cheapſide and other places. At which time above-mentioned, and for three or four years afterwards, the citizen's wives in general were conſtrained to wear knit caps of woollen yarn, unleſs their huſbands were poſſeſſed of great value in the Queen's books, or could prove themſelves gentlemen by deſcent. And then (adds Stowe) ceaſed the wearing of *minever* caps (otherwiſe three-cornered caps), which in former times was the uſual head dreſs for the ladies and matrons." (Stowe's Chron. fol. 1038, Strutt's Manners and Cuſtoms, vol. iii. p. 93.)

BAYNARD'S CASTLE.

Baynard's Caſtle was ſituated upon the very bank of the river, near the weſt end of Thames-ſtreet, and took its name from a Norman nobleman who erected the

the original fortreſs there, which was forfeited by him, or one of his deſcendants, in 1111, and granted to Robert Fitzrichard, ſon of Gilbert Earl of Clare, in whoſe family it remained for three centuries. In 1423, being then (probably by another forfeiture) a part of the royal poſſeſſions, it was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by fire; but was ſoon after granted to, and rebuilt by, Humphrey Duke of Glouceſter, by whoſe attainder it again reverted to the crown, and falling into the hands of Richard Duke of York, was uſed on many occaſions of formality as a royal palace, till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to whom, and to her ſucceſſor, the Earls of Pembroke appear to have been tenants at will. (Lodge's Illuſtr. of Britiſh Hiſtory, vol. iii. p. 344.) The family of the Earls of Shrewſbury reſided in it till the great fire.

ST. MARTIN OUTWICH.

The donations toward rebuilding the church of St. Martin Outwich were, from the city of London, 200*l.*, from the South Sea Company, 200*l.*, and from the Merchant Taylor's Company, 500*l.* A copper-plate, on which the foundation ſtone was laid, had the following inſcription:

"The firſt ſtone for rebuilding the
pariſh-church of St. Martin, Outwich,
was laid this fourth day of May, 1796,
by the worſhipful company of
Merchant-taylors.
Mr. John Rogers - Maſter.
Geo. Vander Nuenberg, Thomas Walters, Thomas Bell, William Cooper } Wardens

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE committee of that moſt excellent inſtitution, the Philanthropic Society, in St. George's Fields, Surry, having occaſion for "*a common ſeal*," in conſequence of the Act of Parliament lately obtained; and having, as I underſtand, invited the communications of the ingenious as to a ſuitable device: give me leave to offer them, through the medium of your entertaining miſcellany, the following, which, if I miſtake not, will admit of a very picturesque repreſentation, and expreſs the objects and practices of the ſociety, in as ſmall a compaſs as the caſe will admit of.

"Benevolence, clad in the mantle of Chriſtianity, approaching the doors of the Philanthropic Inſtitution, leading an infant *culprit* in one hand and the half-naked *child of a convict* in the other: the former in ſhackles to ſhew his criminality, and with downcaſt looks to imply his penitence and capability of *reform*; the other looking innocently up in the face of his benefactreſs, and at the ſame time pointing to a ſhip under ſail at a diſtance, indicating the tranſportation of the parents that ſhould have protected his infant years." The motto—"*Preſerved to our country.*"

Perhaps Benevolence, perſonified by a female figure having a ſlender croſs, like thoſe of the cruſaders, in her hand, or having a ſmall croſs marked on the ſhoulder of her robe, would be a competent alluſion to this part of the ſubject.

As I know the committee are anxious to gain information on this head, I am certain that they would feel themſelves obliged to any ingenious gentleman or artiſt who would communicate any thing more appropriate than I have ventured to ſuggeſt. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

St. Paul's Coffee-houſe, A SUBSCRIBER.
13th October, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to ſtate a few facts, for the purpoſe of correcting the concluſion of an Enquiry into the Eſtabliſhment of the Sinking Fund, inſerted in your Magazine, page 139.

The appropriation of a portion of the revenue for the purpoſe of gradually reducing the public debts, is a meaſure which had been adopted in other countries long before any neceſſity for it exiſted in England: a proviſion of this kind had been eſtabliſhed in Holland in 1655, and in the Eccleſiaſtical States in 1685; and both theſe ſinking funds originated in a reduction of the intereſt payable on the debts, which was the means afterwards adopted for eſtabliſhing a ſimilar fund in this country.

During the reign of King William the public loans were chiefly raiſed on terminable annuities, which are in themſelves a ſpecies of ſinking fund; but when the preſent mode of borrowing on perpetual annuities was preferred, it ſoon became evident that a continual accumulation of ſuch debts would involve the government in certain difficulty, if it did not produce ſtill worſe conſequences. Various projects were therefore offered for the diſcharge of the public debts, or for confining them within moderate bounds; and among others, the plan of ſuch a ſinking fund as was afterwards actually

actually eſtabliſhed was plainly laid down in a pamphlet, entitled "A Letter to a Member of the late Parliament concerning the Debts of the Nation," publiſhed in 1701.

Sir Robert Walpole claimed great merit as the father of the ſinking fund eſtabliſhed by Parliament in 1716, though it is evident that it required very little knowledge or invention to copy a plan which had been found ſucceſsful in other countries, and which had been publicly recommended ſeveral years before: but whatever claims Sir R. Walpole might have to the formation of the plan, he indiſputably has all the diſgrace of having perverted and deſtroyed it. The period of its ſtrict appropriation to the purpoſes for which it was eſtabliſhed was only about ſixteen years; after which it was only occaſionally and irregularly applied to the reduction of the debt, and at length the ſinking fund became a mere nominal diſtinction.

It thus appears clearly, that the idea of paying off the national debt by the conſtant and increaſing operation of a ſinking fund, is by no means a new invention; it certainly did not originate with the gentlemen of Glaſgow alluded to by your correſpondent, nor with any writer or projector of the laſt hundred years.

About the year 1769, Dr. Price firſt offered to the public ſome obſervations on the national debt, in the third chapter of his Obſervations on Reverſionary Payments. He ſtrongly pointed out the tendency of the funding ſyſtem, and that, rather than to continue to contract debts without providing for their redemption, it would be better to raiſe no money but upon terminable annuities; by which means, time would do that neceſſarily for the public which, if truſted to miniſters, might never be done: but the object which he particularly recommended was the eſtabliſhment of a permanent ſinking fund, on the principle of the fund that had been formerly eſtabliſhed, and ſo ſoon deſtroyed. In 1771, in an Appeal to the Public on the ſubject of the National Debt, he ſhewed that the beſt ſcheme for paying off the national debt was that which had long been known, which had been eſtabliſhed, but unhappily cruſhed in its infancy: and in 1778, in the preface to the third edition of his Treatiſe on Reverſionary Payments, he took the opportunity of again enforcing the neceſſity of reſtoring the plan formerly eſtabliſhed, and ſecuring it from future perverſion. This advice was repeatedly urged on ſubſequent occaſions; and in 1785, when Mr. Pitt was deliberating on the beſt means of eſtabliſhing a new ſinking fund, he particularly ſought the advice and aſſiſtance of Dr. Price, who communicated three plans which he conceived to be beſt adapted for carrying into execution a meaſure he had ſo long and ſo earneſtly recommended. It was one of the three plans thus communicated which was actually adopted, but with ſome alterations which conſiderably affected its efficacy, and which it has ſince been found neceſſary to correct.

From theſe circumſtances, I truſt, your correſpondent will be convinced that he has gone a little too far in aſſerting that Dr. Price's ideas on this ſubject were "wholly overlooked or diſregarded by government, as being theoretical and impracticable;" and that, if his friends had not come from Glaſgow to London to propoſe a tax, objectionable on many grounds, and peculiarly unfit for the purpoſe to which it was to be applied, "the preſent ſinking fund, in all probability, would never have exiſted."

October 13, 1806. J. J. G.

For the Monthly Magazine.

AS the controverſy reſpecting the late election of a Mathematical Profeſſor in the Univerſity of Edinburgh has attracted very general attention, and is indeed a ſubject not a little intereſting, inaſmuch as it has branched out into ſeveral particulars of ſome importance and much curioſity, a brief review of it, it is preſumed, will not be unacceptable to our readers.

The controverſy is comprized in a ſhort ſtatement of facts by Profeſſor Stewart, an Examination of Mr. Stewart's Pamphlet by a miniſter of Edinburgh, and a Letter to the Author of this Examination, by Mr. John Playfair, Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy in the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

The moſt prominent and curious feature of this controverſy is, that even in the preſent age of unbounded inveſtigation on all ſubjects, a particular ſect, or rather a particular party of a religious ſect, claims the privilege of ſuperintending the proceedings, and deciding concerning the doctrines of a very celebrated Univerſity: a privilege which had been ſuffered to lie dormant for half a century. It was underſtood, we had imagined, that divines and philoſophers had

had entered into a tacit compact, according to the advice of Lord Bacon, to give to reaſon what belongs to reaſon, and to yield to faith what is due to faith: for otherwiſe, by intermixing religious tenets with philoſophical ſpeculations, they would run into the danger of becoming either bad divines or bad philoſophers.

It is not unreaſonable to preſume, that ſince the time when preſbytery was eſtabliſhed in Scotland, philoſophy, in its progreſs, has diverged into ſome paths into which the preſbytery, though compoſed of lay brethren as well as eccleſiaſtics, is not ſufficiently prepared to accompany them.

What has happened in the preſbytery and univerſity of Edinburgh, recalls to my imagination a ſcene in phyſiology, that is often witneſſed. If the eggs of a duck be put under a brooding hen, ſhe never dreams but they are her own, and tends and provides for the young with maternal care and fondneſs, as long as they are on dry ground. But no ſooner do the young ducklings come to a piece of water, than they ruſh into it, and quit, at leaſt for a time, the vexed, alarmed, and fluttering mother, who calls them back by inceſſant cries, in vain: for herſelf, however, ſhe is too wiſe to venture beyond her depth.

Mr. Stewart's Short Statement branches forth into general queſtions in philoſophy, as well as into the intriguing ſpirit which is incident to all bodies of men, even theologians not excepted; and into ſeveral particulars which ſerve to contraſt the preſent ſpirit of Scotland with that of the times of the Covenant and the Lords of the Congregation. Of this laſt ſpirit, a ſmall faction in the church endeavoured to aſſume, for a particular purpoſe, the air and manner. They found, and put on, an old cloak of Calvin's: but it was too ſhort for a grown-up philoſopher of the nineteenth century; it did not reach the length of their own cloven feet.

On the 30th of January, 1805, a vacancy took place in the mathematical chair of the univerſity of Edinburgh. The right of election is veſted in the lord provoſt, magiſtrates, and town-council of that city. The firſt candidate that appeared was the Rev. Thomas Macknight, one of the miniſters of Edinburgh, who had been occaſionally employed by the defunct profeſſor of natural philoſophy, Mr. Robinſon, as an aſſiſtant. Mr. Macknight's aim was, to hold both his parochial charge and the profeſſorſhip. Mr. Stewart, alarmed, as well as many others of his colleagues, at theſe circumſtances, reſolved to addreſs himſelf directly by a letter to the chief magiſtrate. A zeal for the intereſts of the univerſity of Edinburgh was natural to Mr. Stewart, and in him peculiarly graceful: it was hereditary, and confirmed by the habits and purſuits of his life. Nor was his oppoſition to a plurality of benefices in the univerſity, in him, leſs peculiarly becoming. He had taught in different ſchools in the college, at the ſame period, with great ſucceſs and applauſe: yet he never dreamt of holding two different profeſſorſhips. After mentioning ſome circumſtances, tending with great force to impreſs the lord provoſt's mind with a peculiar concern for the proſperity of the univerſity, he demonſtrates the diſadvantageous and pernicious conſequences to be apprehended from uniting profeſſorſhips with eccleſiaſtical livings. At the ſame time, he was far from having any wish to exclude from the Scotch univerſities thoſe miniſters of the church of Scotland, whoſe literary attainments or taſte for the ſciences might lead them to prefer the duties of an academical life to thoſe connected with the exerciſe of the clerical function.

The conſiderations briefly ſtated by Profeſſor Stewart were ſeconded at greater length, and with very great ability, by Profeſſor Playfair, who, in a Letter alſo to the Provoſt, among a variety of remarks very cloſe to the purpoſe, obſerves "That a profeſſor of mathematics in the univerſity will have a great deal more to do, than merely to give lectures. He will dedicate a large portion of his time to his own improvement, to the ſtudy of thoſe improvements that have been made, and that are continually making over all Europe; and he will ſeek to extend the bounds of ſcience by new and original inveſtigations. This is the only way of diſcharging his duty, ſo as to improve knowledge, and do credit to the univerſity and himſelf. The profeſſor who takes this view of the matter, and is a real lover of ſcience, will not feel much deſire to have more work put into his hands, or to have the number of his avocations increaſed. Indeed it is the man who is beſt qualified to be a profeſſor of mathematics, who will find the duties of his office the fulleſt occupation for him; and the more he is fitted to diſcharge them well, the leſs leiſure he will find for other purſuits."

The different candidates had enjoyed an opportunity of collecting whatever teſtimonies they could, when Mr. John Leſlie, author of an Experimental Enquiry concerning Heat, was elected into the mathematical chair, Mr. Playfair being tranſlated to that of natural philoſophy. Reports had already been propagated againſt Mr. Leſlie's religious principles, by the friends of Mr. Macknight and their faction in the preſbytery of Edinburgh. And a day or two before the election, a diſcovery was made of a dangerous doctrine inculcated in a note ſubjoined to his "Enquiry:" a note, it was ſaid, which involved all the atheiſtical principles of Mr. Hume's philoſophy. The paſſage is this:

"Mr. Hume is the firſt, as far as I know, who has treated cauſation in a truly philoſophical manner. His Eſſay on neceſſary Connexion ſeems a clear model of accurate reaſoning. But it was wanted only to diſpel the cloud of myſtery which had ſo long darkened that important ſubject. The unſophiſticated ſentiments of mankind are in perfect uniſon with the deductions of logic, and imply nothing more, at bottom, in the relation of cauſe and effect, than a *conſtant and invariable ſequence*. This will diſtinctly appear from a critical examination of language."

On this Mr. Stewart obſerves, that "if Mr. Leſlie had qualified the firſt ſentence of his extract by ſaying, that Mr. Hume's Eſſay on neceſſary Connexion (ſo far as it relates to phyſical cauſes and effects merely) is a model of clear and accurate reaſoning, the ſlighteſt objection could not be made to his aſſertion: but it was of phyſical cauſes alone that Mr. Leſlie could be ſuppoſed to ſpeak. His argument is directed againſt the unphiloſophical ſuppoſition of the agency of ſome inviſible INTERMEDIA, to account for the phenomena of gravitation; a ſuppoſition, by the way, which has always been conſidered hitherto as one of the moſt dangerous weapons of atheiſm."

Mr. Leſlie, the moment he received intelligence of an intended meeting of the miniſters of Edinburgh to oppoſe his election, tranſmitted a letter to the Rev. Dr. Hunter, profeſſor of divinity in the univerſity of Edinburgh; in which he declares that the note in queſtion, abovestated, referred entirely to the relation between cauſe and effect, conſidered as an object of phyſical inveſtigation. Profeſſor Hunter was ſatisfied.

But the miniſters of Edinburgh remonſtrated againſt the election of a profeſſor of mathematics, till the advice of the preſbytery of Edinburgh ſhould be regularly received; alleging that they, as the legal ſuperintendants of the univerſity, poſſeſſed, in the election of profeſſors, a right of *aviſamentum*; and they particularly remonſtrated and proteſted, in the moſt ſolemn manner, againſt the election of Mr. Leſlie, who had avouched to the world, and endeavoured to ſupport by arguments, an opinion calculated to undermine the foundation of all religion, both natural and revealed. Mr. Leſlie, they ſaid, having with Mr. Hume denied all *ſuch neceſſary connexion between cauſe and effect* as implies an operating principle in the cauſe, had, of courſe, laid a foundation for rejecting all the argument that is derived from the works of God, to prove either his being or attributes.

The general ſubject of this Edinburgh Controverſy, as it has been called, may be divided into three heads; under one or other of which all that is any wiſe important may be comprehended.

Firſt, does the doctrine maintained by Mr. Leſlie, reſpecting the relation between *cauſe and effect*, lead to atheiſm?

Secondly, is it for the intereſts of the univerſity of Edinburgh, that profeſſorſhips ſhould be united with church livings?

Thirdly, were the miniſters of Edinburgh, in their oppoſition to Mr. Leſlie, actuated ſolely by a regard to what they conceived to be the intereſts of religion and their miniſterial duty, or by private and factious motives?

On the firſt of theſe heads, Mr. Leſlie is defended with great learning, metaphyſical acumen, and animated eloquence, by Mr. Stewart; though in a very proper application of his learning to the ſubject in hand, he unavoidably expoſes Mr. Leſlie's unacquaintance with a very important matter of fact in the hiſtory of philoſophy. Having ſhewn that there is a uniform connexion between what we call cauſes and effects, but no *neceſſary connexion*, in ſupport of the ſyſtem which rejects all inviſible *intermedia*, as *vibrations*, *æthers*, &c., Mr. Stewart produces the authority of Lord Bacon, and a whole cohort of Engliſh divines of the higheſt celebrity as philoſophers; to whom he might have added the illuſtrious phyſician, Sydenham.

Mr. Stewart's reaſoning in defence of Mr.

Mr. Leſlie is impugned in the Examination of his Pamphlet, by a miniſter of Edinburgh.

Mr. Stewart contends, that when Mr. Leſlie's offenſive note "is compared with the paſſage in the text which it profeſſes to illuſtrate, it is evident, to a demonſtration, that it was of *phyſical* cauſes alone that Mr. Leſlie could be ſuppoſed to ſpeak," aſſuming, that the ſubject of a note is confined to that of the text preciſely. But the miniſter ſhews, to my ſatisfaction, that this is not always the caſe. Indeed, if Mr. Leſlie had not ſolemnly declared that he referred only to phyſical or natural cauſes, we ſhould have ſuppoſed that he meant all thoſe cauſes, all that cauſation of which Mr. Hume ſpeaks.

A philoſophical correſpondent of Mr. Stewart's, in London, animadverts on that part of the preſbytery's criticiſm on Mr. Leſlie's note which charges him with denying all that *neceſſary connexion between cauſe and effect*, as implies an *operating principle in the cauſe*, as follows: "The principle then is diſtinct from the cauſe, and neceſſarily reſults from it. It is the principle that operates, and not the cauſe. What is a cauſe that operates not by itſelf, but by a principle in it?" &c. This the miniſter fairly ſhews is a mere cavilling about words, "If I ſay that in a father I have a protector and a friend, does it follow that the protector or the friend is diſtinct from the father?"

Mr. Stewart retorts the charge of atheiſm on the miniſters, or at leaſt of a tendency of their doctrine, on the ſubject of cauſation, by atheiſm. The miniſters ſtoutly deny that they are atheiſts, or that their doctrine has any tendency to atheiſm. But for this controvery I muſt refer your readers, if they have any curioſity about the matter, to Mr. Stewart's pamphlet, and that of his Examiner

The Examiner obſerves, p. 91, "that the laws of human thought do not permit the natural philoſopher to regard the objects around him as altogether looſe and unconnected. He certainly requires more than *ſequence* to conſtitute the relation of cauſe and effect. He does not conſider day as the cauſe of night, nor the flux of the tide as the cauſe of its reflux, nor the appearance of ſwallows as the cauſe of the budding of trees; though there has been, in theſe and a thouſand ſimilar inſtances, a conſtant and invariable ſequence from the beginning of the world to the preſent day."

But the natural philoſopher, by the very nature of his ſtudies or purſuits, ſuppoſes that there is ſuch a thing as power or neceſſary connexion between things in nature, when he enquires into the LAWS OF NATURE; though he cannot penetrate into efficient cauſes, or, more properly ſpeaking, the great EFFICIENT CAUSE. Mr. Leſlie ſays, that "the unſophiſticated ſentiments of mankind are in perfect uniſon with the deductions of logic, and imply nothing more, at bottom, in the relation of cauſe and effect, than a conſtant and *invariable ſequence*." Mr. Leſlie may be underſtood to affirm, not that there is nothing more *at the bottom of the univerſe*, which has no bottom, but only that there is nothing more at the bottom of men's conceptions of cauſe and effect. And even if Mr. Leſlie were to extend his reaſoning from natural to metaphyſical ſubjects, to things within as well as to things without the ſoul, to the operations of the mind, it does not neceſſarily follow that he is an atheiſt, or that he denies the agency of one firſt and great cauſe; although all that we can know of the works and ways of that firſt cauſe, by the mere exerciſe of reaſon, is from experiment and obſervation on the ſucceſſion of ideas and of objects. But, whatever might have been conjectured concerning Mr. Leſlie's meaning or intentions, his own declaration on that point ſhould be accounted ſufficient. It is not found eccleſiaſtical policy in the miniſters of Edinburgh, to betray ſuch invincible ſuſpicions that Mr. Leſlie is not a chriſtian. The truth of Chriſtianity is demonſtrable, and it is a very palatable doctrine. But Leſlie is capable of following any argument or demonſtration; and, I preſume, likes good things as well as his neighbours, *eſpecially when they coſt nothing*. Mr. Leſlie is as capable of weighing evidence as they are; and the joys of the future life muſt naturally awaken a deſire in his breaſt to partake of them, as well as in theirs. If, after all, any whirligig has got into his head, as happens not unfrequently to men of genius, though they may entertain doubts of his ſincerity, they ſhould not expreſs them The apoſtle Paul, ſomewhere, ſays, "If thou haſt faith, have it to thyſelf." He would doubtleſs, in like manner, have ſaid, and for a like reaſon, to the miniſters of Edinburgh, "If ye have doubts, have them to yourſelves." I have a great reſpect for the conduct of

the Rev. Dr. Hunter, profeſſor of divinity; it was truly apoſtolical and paternal.

If there were really pretty good ground for ſuſpecting Leſlie of atheiſm, he might ſtill be a very good teacher of mathematics; though not of divinity, pneumatology, moral philoſophy, or even, perhaps, of the dead languages. Archimedes was not a chriſtian; nor Apollonius, nor Euclid. The authors of diſcoveries and inventions were not all of them chriſtians, nor even theiſts. Agriculture, the moſt uſeful of all the arts, was firſt taught by the hog: the uncommon luxuriance of the vegetables that ſprang up in his furrows, firſt taught man to till the ground and ſow ſeeds. Now this is no diſparagement to Profeſſor Coventry.

After all that has been urged in defence of Mr. Leſlie's note, I muſt ſay of this what he ſays of Sir Iſaac's inviſible æthers: it was in an evil hour that he threw out this haſty note, for which there does not appear to have been any neceſſity.

As to the queſtion, whether it be for the intereſts of the univerſity of Edinburgh that profeſſorſhips ſhould be united with church-livings, it is decided in the negative, beyond all poſſibility of doubt, by Mr. Playfair's admirable Letter on the ſubject to the lord provoſt of Edinburgh, above quoted. But Mr. Playfair's reaſoning, whatever conviction it may have produced in the mind of the Examiner of Mr. Stewart's pamphlet, does not ſilence him; though he cannot be ſaid to reaſon fairly with Mr. Playfair, nor even, properly ſpeaking, to wrangle. He only nibbles, and, as well as he can, keeps up a gabble. Were all that the examining miniſter contends for conceded to him, the poſition, that it is not for the intereſt of the univerſity that profeſſorſhips ſhould be united with church livings, would remain incontrovertible. The proverbial phraſe, *Materiam ſuperabat opus*, was never ſo applicable as to Mr. Playfair's Letter to the Examiner. It is a piece of pure reaſoning, animated, though unmixed with any degree of malignant paſſion. There is, indeed, not a little ſatire in it; and wit or ridicule too. Not that the profeſſor ſeems to aim deſignedly at either; but his concluſions are ſo fair and pointed, ſo ſharpened by the antitheſis of truth and error, right and wrong, and the artifice, inconſiſtency, and abſurdity of his adverſary are ſo neatly expoſed, that laughter is ſometimes unavoidable. It may be called the wit of reaſon. The points in queſtion are of very little general importance; but the pamphlet, as a candid, acute, and ſatisfactory piece of reaſoning, is calculated to afford entertainment to all who can be entertained by the beauty of a demonſtration.

The third queſtion of any importance, treated of in the three pamphlets, relates, as we have already obſerved, to the motives by which the miniſters, in their oppoſition to Mr. Leſlie, were actuated.

Mr. Playfair, in his Letter to the Provoſt, maintains that, if the practice of uniting profeſſorſhips with church-livings ſhould gain ground, laymen would be almoſt neceſſarily excluded from the univerſity of Edinburgh; and, when they came forward as candidates, would almoſt always have a powerful combination of miniſters in Edinburgh againſt them. The Examiner affirms, that no ſuch combination exiſted; and that it is uncandid to ſuppoſe them capable of combination. Mr. Playfair, in his Letter to the Examiner, ſays, among other things, "Is it not notorious, Sir, to all the world that the miniſters of Edinburgh have combined?—that they have combined to oppoſe Mr. Leſlie's election by means that it is impoſſible to juſtify? Still you affirm that they have not. They unite in writing a pamphlet, and virtually ſet their names to it, in order to ſupport the meaſures in queſtion: and yet, with this *Round Robin* in your hands, you come forward exclaiming that there is no combination; you advance at the head of this eccleſiaſtical phalanx, crying, Woe to him that ſays we have combined together! There can hardly be a greater outrage on common ſenſe, than ſuch conduct as this. The more loudly you raiſe your voice, the more anger and violence you betray, the more difficult do you render it to give credit to your aſſertions. If any of the combinations for raiſing wages, that happen to be the objects of legal animadverſion, were proved with half the evidence that this admits of, the puniſhment of the ringleaders would be inevitable." p. 89. —"You remark, with much warmth, that it has been thought neceſſary to ſtigmatize ſuch charges againſt the miniſters of Edinburgh with the epithets they deſerve;

ſerve; and you accordingly make uſe of ſome of the harſh terms which you are ſo willing to beſtow on others, and ſo ſtudious to merit for yourſelves. But the ſtigmas and anathemas of ignorance or prejudice have been long known to bear no proportion to the offences againſt which they are directed. 'God confound you," ſaid one grammarian to another, 'for your theory of impersonal verbs;' and much in the ſame manner do you rebuke Mr. Stewart for his *theory* of the miniſters of Edinburgh." p. 31.

It could have no purpoſe to enter further into this queſtion. That the miniſters of Edinburgh, in their oppoſition to Mr. Leſlie, were not actuated by pure and diſintereſted, and conſequently that they combined againſt him from ſelfiſh or factious, motives, is quite apparent from their concealment of Mr. Leſlie's letter in explanation or juſtification of his note to Dr. Hunter, from the town-council. The Examiner ſays, p. 63, "That this letter actually was one of the ſubjects of conference between the town-council, and the committee of miniſters at the council-board. The written remonſtrance was no ſooner read then the lord provoſt introduced the ſubject of the letter."

"Now, Sir," ſays Mr. Playfair, in his letter to the Examiner, p. 51, "it is not ſaid in Mr. Stewart's ſtatement, that this ſubject was not mentioned in the council; it is only ſignified that *you did not introduce it*, and that you gave no reaſon to ſuppoſe that you intended doing ſo. This is what you admit yourſelves, and is the foundation of the credit which, as we have juſt ſeen, you conſider as due to you*; and you would not ſurely take merit both from keeping back the letter, and from acknowleging it." This is unanſwerable. There is another ground reſorted to by the Examiner, in defending the concealment of Mr. Leſlie's letter: if they had laid it before the council, they might have diſpleaſed Dr. Hunter. For they *afterwards* diſcovered that he was "very careful, very ſoon to recover poſſeſſion of the letter; and when, in the courſe of the *future proceedings* at a meeting of the miniſters of Edinburgh, he was formally aſked, whether he would not now put them in poſſeſſion of it, it was not without *ſeeming heſitation* that he agreed to deliver it."—An Examination, &c. p. 69.

If any one, after all this, entertains any doubt whether there was in reality any combination againſt Mr. Leſlie, we refer him, for clearing up his doubts, to Mr. Playfair's Letter to the Author of the Examination of Profeſſor Stewart's Short Statement of Facts.

On the whole, I am of opinion, notwithſtanding the learned and ingenious defence by Profeſſor Stewart of the doctrine contained in Mr. Leſlie's note, that it might not unnaturally have given birth to a ſuſpicion of a leaning towards ſcepticiſm in matters of religion. There was no occaſion to drag in the name of Mr. Hume here, eſpecially as he was by no means the firſt, nor ſecond, nor tenth, nor twelfth, &c. that had mentioned the ſame doctrine. But Mr. Leſlie's reſtriction of that doctrine to phyſical ſubjects, was ſufficient.

As to the two other points, I perfectly agree in opinion with Mr. Stewart and Mr. Playfair.

It is no part of my plan to enter into verbal criticiſm; but I cannot help noticing, in the miniſters' pamphlet, the ridiculous expreſſion of *ſmall capitals*, which very often recurs. T.

* The miniſters pretended that they had concealed Mr. Leſlie's unguarded vindication, for fear it ſhould aggravate his offence.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

UNDER the word "nut-hook" Johnſon ſays, "It was anciently, *I know not why*, a name of contempt;" and gives the ſpeech of Doll Tearſheet to one of Falſtaff's followers, "Nuthook, nuthook, you lie." One of the common editions of Shakeſpeare, in a note in the Merry Wives of Windſor, approaches the mark, but unconſciouſly, as follows: "*Nuthook* was *a term of reproach in cant ſtrain*; and 'If you run the nuthook's humour on me,' is in plain Engliſh, 'If you ſay I am a thief.'" Now it ſeems very eaſy to ſhew that "*thief*" was *the preciſe idea* expreſſed by the word: for Johnſon gives as his firſt definition of it, "A ſtick with *a hook at the end*, to pull down boughs that the nuts may be gathered;" and it is ſtill a vulgar phraſe applied to a perſon addicted to pilfering, that "his fingers are like *fiſh-hooks*" (catching up every thing that comes in their way).

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

Σ.

THE ANTIQUARY.

NO. XI.

KENILWORTH CASTLE.

AMONG the ruined ſtructures which form a valuable comment, not only on the diſpoſition, but the hiſtory of our ancient fortreſſes, is the Caſtle of Kenilworth near Warwick; famed in the middle centuries for its ſtrength; and at a later period, as the laſt ſcene of that heroic gallantry ſo conſpicuous in the annals of Elizabeth.

Sir William Dugdale ſays, that Kenilworth had a caſtle previous to the Conqueſt. But it appears to have ſtood in a different ſituation from the preſent, and to have been demoliſhed in the wars between Edmund and Canute. We have no notice of ſuch a ſtructure in the Domeſday Survey.

The new building was erected ſoon after 1100, by Geffrey de Clinton, treaſurer and chamberlain to Henry I., who alſo founded the priory; but it was of ſuch uncommon ſtrength and extent that it did not long continue with his family. According to the pipe-rolls, ſo early as 1165 the ſheriff accounted to *the crown* for the profit of the park; and eight years after, in the 19th of Henry II., we find it poſſeſſed and garriſoned by the King, during the unnatural rebellion of his ſons. The following were the ſtores laid in:

100 quarters of bread corn -	8	8	2
20 quarters of barley - -	1	13	4
100 hogs - - - - - - -	7	10	0
40 cows ſalted - - - -	4	0	0
120 cheeſes - - - - - -	2	5	0
25 quarters of ſalt - - -	1	10	0

Geffrey de Clinton, the ſon, from a deed in one of the Priory Regiſters, ſeems afterward to have recovered the poſſeſſion of it; though he did not hold it ſeven years: for in the 27th of Henry II., 1181, we find the ſheriff again accounting to the king for the ward of it. Rent alſo was paid by divers perſons who lived within it, as Sir William Dugdale ſuppoſes, for the ſafety both of themſelves and of their goods in thoſe turbulent and licentious times. Still, however, the poſſeſſion of it does not ſeem to have been entirely veſted in the crown, as in the beginning of John's reign Henry de Clinton, the grandſon of the founder, releaſed to the king all his right in it, as well as in the woods and pools about it. After this time we find conſiderable ſums laid out in repairing, extending, and improving the fortifications; and the alterations which were made in the 26th of Henry III., 1242, are expreſsly enumerated. The chapel was ceiled, wainſcotted, and adorned with painting; handſome ſeats made for the king and queen; the bell-tower repaired; the queen's chamber enlarged and painted; and the walls on the ſouth ſide, next the pool, entirely rebuilt. The ſame year, Gilbert de Segrave was made governor during the royal pleaſure; but under terms which implied ſome fear of foreign enemies. Soon after this, however, the king beſtowed it upon Simon de Monteſort, Earl of Leiceſter, and Eleanor his wife, during their lives. This earl, taking part with the rebellious barons, was ſlain, with his eldeſt ſon, at the battle of Eveſham, Auguſt 4, 1265; but his caſtle of Kenilworth held out againſt the royal forces for ſix months. The works were defended with conſiderable reſolution, and the beſiegers aſſailed with ſtones of great weight from military engines, which, added to frequent ſallies, occaſioned Henry to change the ſiege into a blockade; till, tired of waſting time before it, he reſolved to take it by ſtorm. But, in the meanwhile, famine and diſeaſe determined Henry de Haſtings, who commanded it, to ſurrender on conditions. It was during the blockade that the king, having aſſembled a parliament, made the *Dictum de Kenilworth*, found among our old ſtatutes. After the ſiege, the king beſtowed the caſtle on his ſon Edmund, granting him free chaſe and warren in all his demeſne lands and woods belonging to it; with a weekly market and an annual fair.

In the reign of Edward I. we find Kenilworth remarkable for different ſcenes. Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, with a gallant aſſembly of an hundred knights and as many ladies, held a round table here, diverting themſelves with tournaments and other feats of chivalry. In the 15th of Edward II., by the attainder of Thomas Earl of Lancaſter, the caſtle again eſcheated to the crown: and ſoon after became the priſon of the king. Edward, having been depoſed by his queen, and taken priſoner in Wales, was brought hither, where he made the reſignation of his crown; whence being removed in the night by his keepers, Sir John Maltravers and Sir Thomas Berkeley, to Berkeley caſtle, he was murdered.

In the 13th of Edward III.'s reign, Henry, the brother of the Earl of Lancaſter, had his eſtates, and among them this caſtle, reſtored. On a partition, it afterwards

afterwards fell to Blanch, his grand-daughter, who married John of Gaunt; who in the 15th year of Richard II., on his return from Spain, made conſiderable additions to the works. In the poſſeſſion of his ſon, it once more reverted to the crown; and remained a royal palace till 1562. Henry V. and Henry VIII. appear to have made ſome few additions, the greater part of which may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed at the preſent hour.

In 1563, Elizabeth granted it, with all its royalties, to Robert Dudley, third ſon to the Duke of Northumberland, whom ſhe afterwards created Earl of Leiceſter.

By him no money was ſpared in making alterations, additions, and improvements in the caſtle. The chace became extended, and even the back part of the caſtle was made the front, with a handſome gatehouſe at the entrance.

In 1570, we are told by Strype, as well as in ſome of the court-letters of the day, that plots and diſturbances had ſo awakened the Earl of Leiceſter, that, whether it were for his own ſafe receſs, or the queen's, or for the bringing of the Queen of Scots thither, he had now many workmen at his ſeat at Kenilworth to make it ſtrong, and had furniſhed it with armour, munition, and all neceſſaries for defence. (See Strype's Annals, vol. i. p. 579; and Lodge's Illuſtrations of Britiſh Hiſtory, vol. ii. p. 49.)

In 1572, in her progreſs to Warwick, we find Elizabeth paying a ſhort viſit here to her favourite; but her capital viſit was in 1575, on which Leiceſter exerted his whole magnificence, in a manner ſo ſplendid, ſays Biſhop Hurd (Dialogues Moral and Political, p. 125), as to claim a remembrance even in the annals of our country. Accounts of it were given at the time in two very ſcarce and curious tracts, which have been reprinted in "Queen Elizabeth's Progreſſes;" one by Laneham, and the other by George Gaſcoigne: the latter entitled "The Princely Pleaſures of Kenilworth Caſtle."

At the queen's firſt entrance, which appears to have been by what is called the Gallery Tower, a floating iſland was diſcerned upon the pool, glittering with torches, on which ſat the Lady of the Lake, attended by two nymphs, who addreſſed her Majeſty in verſe with an hiſtorical account of the antiquity and owners of the caſtle; and the ſpeech was cloſed with the ſound of cornets, and other inſtruments of loud muſic. Within the baſe-court was erected a ſtately bridge, 20 feet wide and 70 long, over which the queen was to paſs; and on each ſide ſtood columns, with preſents upon them to her Majeſty from the gods. Silvanus offered a cage of wild-fowl, and Pomona divers ſorts of fruits; Ceres gave corn, and Bacchus wine; Neptune preſented ſea-fiſh; Mars the habiliments of war; and Phœbus all kinds of muſical inſtruments. During the reſt of her ſtay, a variety of ſports and ſhews were daily exhibited. In the chace was a ſavage man with ſatyrs; there were bear-baitings and fire-works, Italian tumblers, and a country bride-ale, running at the quintin, and morrice-dancing. And, that no ſort of diverſion might be omitted, hither came the Coventry men, and acted the ancient play, ſo long ſince uſed in their city, called Hocks-Tueſday, repreſenting the deſtruction of the Danes in the reign of King Ethelred; which proved ſo agreeable to her Majeſty, that ſhe ordered them a brace of bucks, and five marks in money to defray the charges of the feaſt. There were beſides, on the pool, a Triton on a mermaid 18 feet long, and Arion upon a dolphin. To grace the entertainment, the queen here knighted Sir Thomas Cecil, eldeſt ſon to the lord treaſurer; Sir Henry Cobham, brother to the Lord Cobham; Sir Francis Stanhope, and Sir Thomas Treſham. An eſtimate may be formed of the expence from the quantity of ordinary beer that was drank on the occaſion, amounting 320 hogſheads. (See the Life of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leiceſter, 1727, p. 92, Dugd. Warw. &c.) The queen ſtaid here nineteen days; during which time, beſides the expence of the recreations, the caſtle appears to have been ſtill further furniſhed with artillery and ammunition from ſome of the royal arſenals. The former, it is particularly ſaid by Strype, were never carried back. Here alſo Elizabeth touched nine perſons for the evil. The verſes, plays, and pageants, were deviſed by the moſt ingenious writers of the time.

It was in particular alluſion to the ſcenes here depicted that Mr. Warton, in deſcribing the great features in the poetry of the age, obſerves, that "the books of antiquity being familiariſed to the great, every thing was tinctured with ancient hiſtory and mythology. The heathen gods, although diſcountenanced by the Calviniſts, on a ſuſpicion of their tending

tending to cheriſh and revive a ſpirit of idolatry, came into general vogue. When the queen paraded through a country town, almoſt every pageant was a pantheon. When ſhe paid a viſit at the houſe of any of her nobility, at entering the hall ſhe was ſaluted by the Penates, and conducted to her privy chamber by Mercury. Even the paſtry-cooks were expert mythologiſts. At dinner, ſelect transformations of Ovid's Metamorphoſes were exhibited in confectionary; and the ſplendid iceing of an immenſe hiſtoric plumb-cake was emboſſed with a delicious baſſo-relievo of the deſtruction of Troy. In the afternoon, when ſhe condeſcended to walk in the garden, the lake was covered with Tritons and Nereids; the pages of the family were converted into wood-nymphs, who peeped from every bower; and the footmen gambled over the lawns in the figure of ſatyrs. I ſpeak it, (ſays Mr. Warton,) without deſigning to inſinuate any unfavourable ſuſpicions, but it ſeems difficult to ſay why Elizabeth's virginity ſhould have been made the theme of perpetual and exceſſive panegyric; nor does it immediately appear, that there is leſs merit or glory in a married than a maiden queen. Yet the next morning, after ſleeping in a room hung with the tapeſtry of the voyage of Eneas, when her majeſty hunted in the park, ſhe was met by Diana, who pronouncing our royal prude to be the brighteſt paragon of unſpotted chaſtity, invited her to groves free from the intruſions of Acteon."

Lord Leiceſter continued to make Kenilworth an occaſional reſidence till his death; when, by an inventory taken the 14th day of November, 1588, his goods and chattels in the caſtle amounted to 2684*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* Having no iſſue by his wife, he bequeathed the caſtle to his brother Ambroſe, Earl of Warwick, and in reverſion to Sir Robert Dudley, who was by ſome thought to have been his legitimate ſon. Sir Robert Dudley, offending King James by not returning from his travels when ſummoned, his poſſeſſions at Kenilworth were ſeized, by virtue of the ſtatute of fugitives, to the king's uſe. In the ſurvey which was made on the occaſion, the walls of the caſtle are repreſented to have been 15 feet in thickneſs; the park-ground to contain 789 acres, and the pool to cover 111. The circuit of the caſtle, manors, parks, and chace is rated at from 19 to 20 miles; and the value of the whole at 38,554*l.* 15*s.*

Not long after this, the agents of Prince Henry agreed to give Sir Robert 14,500*l.* for his right in the caſtle and its appendages. Of this 3000*l.* alone were paid; but into the hands of a merchant who broke, ſo that no money ever reached Sir Robert Dudley. On the death of Prince Henry, his brother Charles claimed the caſtle, as his heir; and retained poſſeſſion of it till his acceſſion to the throne. In the firſt year of his reign, he granted it to Robert Earl of Monmouth, Henry Lord Carey, his eldeſt ſon, and Thomas Carey, Eſq. for their lives. The inheritance was afterwards granted to Lawrence Viſcount Hyde, of Kenilworth, in whoſe deſcendants, the Earls of Clarendon, the property is ſtill veſted.

Dilapidated as the caſtle now is, ſufficient may be traced among its ruins to give us ſome notions of its former ſplendour. The preſent entrance is nearly in the centre of the north ſide, through the gate-houſe erected by Lord Leiceſter, which is now the only inhabited remain. R. L. is ſeen in the ſpandrils of the door; and the ſame letters, with the Garter, appear on each ſide the fire-place of one of the rooms, with ragged ſtaves and "*Droit it loyal.*" Between every pannel of the wainſcot, the ragged ſtaff is repeated.

For the appropriation of the other buildings we are principally indebted to Sir William Dugdale's Hiſtory, whoſe plan of the caſtle ſtill furniſhes the beſt clue both to the antiquary and the traveller in tracing its remains.

Paſſing from the gate-houſe, the veſtiges of what was once the garden may be clearly ſeen; with the ancient ſtables at a conſiderable diſtance to the left, againſt the eaſt wall which bounds the baſe court of the caſtle. A little further, on the right, ſtands Cæſar's tower, a ſquare building, ſtrengthened by four ſmall towers at the corners. This is not only the moſt maſſive, but, in its main ſtructure, the moſt ancient remnant of the fortreſs. It ſeems to have been the caſtle as it was erected in the time of Henry I., with a few alterations by the Earl of Leiceſter. Cloſe beyond the weſtern ſide, but detached from the tower, are ſeen the remains of the kitchens; joined by a ſmaller, though not ſo ſtrong a tower as the former, at the north-weſt corner. Nearly the whole of the weſtern ſide is occupied by the hall; the windows, walls, &c. of which are ornamented with the richeſt tracery, though

though now, for the greater part, wound round with ivy; but exhibiting, with ſome of the adjoining buildings, the principal improvements which were made to the caſtle when inhabited by John of Gaunt, in the days of Richard II. The privy chamber, the preſence chamber, Leiceſter's buildings, and Sir Robert Dudley's lobby, are the additions on the ſouth-eaſt and eaſtern ſides of the inner court, which were made between 1563 and 1575. King Henry's lodgings form perhaps the only portion of the main ſtructure which was built by Henry VIII.; the *Pleſans en Marys*, which he erected near the Swan tower, was only removed from the tail of the pool, where it had been built by Henry V. The outer walls, which occupy within their circuit ſeven acres, are ſtrengthened at proper diſtances by very ancient towers. At the ſouth-weſt angle is the ſally-port; in the corner, on the north-weſt, the ſwan-tower; on the north, the gate-houſe; at the north-eaſt corner, Lun's-tower; on the eaſt ſide the ſtables, and beyond them the water-tower; and laſtly, on the ſouth-eaſt, Mortimer's-tower (rebuilt by Leiceſter) leading through the tilt-yard to the gallery-tower, which, as we have before mentioned, appears in ancient times to have been the grand entrance of the caſtle. But even beyond this, at a conſiderable diſtance toward the Warwick road, are other fortifications, which do not appear to have been noticed by the writers on the caſtle. The pool, or lake, we have ſo frequently mentioned, is now quite dry; and both the earth-works and the ruins faſt decaying. R.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT *of the* LIFE *and* WRITINGS *of the late* MR. VAHL, PROFESSOR *of* BOTANY *at* COPENHAGEN.

MARTIN VAHL, the moſt eminent naturaliſt of Denmark, and one of the greateſt botaniſts of his age, was born at Bergen, in Norway, on the 10th of October, 1749.

From the earlieſt age when external things make an impreſſion on man, the contemplation of nature was the favorite object of his mind, and until that period when every thing becomes indifferent to us, he remained true to this inclination.

His application was aſſiſted by uncommon talents, and his merits were rewarded with univerſal eſteem.

Till 1766 he was educated at the ſchool and ſeminary at Bergen, and then entered himſelf a ſtudent at the Univerſity of Copenhagen, where he paſſed one year, attending the lectures of Zoega on the Plants of the Botanical Garden. The years from 1767 to 1769 he paſſed in Norway, partly at the houſe of his father, a merchant in Bergen, whoſe liberality towards his ſon muſt endear his memory to every cultivator of the ſciences; but moſtly with Profeſſor Strøm, a clergyman in the country, whoſe eminent ſkill in natural hiſtory, eſpecially in botany, could not but be peculiarly attractive to young Vahl.

In 1769 he went to Upſala, where he enjoyed for very near five years the inſtruction, converſation, friendſhip, and confidence of the immortal Linnæus. From 1774, when he returned to Copenhagen, he continued to devote the whole of his time to natural hiſtory, eſpecially to botany, and was in 1779, by the king appointed lecturer in the Botanical Garden of that place. In purſuance of a royal order, he ſet out in the beginning of 1783 on a journey through Holland, France, Spain, Barbary, Italy, Switzerland, and England, where he made himſelf equally eſteemed and beloved by the cultivators of botany and natural hiſtory, and, in ſhort, of ſcientific men in general. Van Royen, Juſſieu, Lamnarck, Desfontaines, Monnier, Cyrillo, La Chenal, Banks, Dryander, and others, the moſt famous botaniſts of Europe, were captivated by his converſation, and often mentioned him as the Linnæus of Denmark. He acquired fame by the learning diſplayed in his converſation with theſe eminent men, but ſtill more by his writings.

On his return in the latter end of 1785, he was honoured with the title of Profeſſor, and appointed to publiſh a *Flora Danica*. He immediately went to Norway to make collections for this work. He went through and ſearched the moſt conſiderable mountains and waſtes of that country, even to its utmoſt northern extremity; and this *Flora Danica*, and ſeveral tracts in the Memoirs of the Copenhagen Society of Natural Hiſtory, prove that he travelled with ſkilful application.

In 1789 he was, by the abovementioned ſociety, appointed its firſt profeſſor, in which employment, by his excellent lectures, and his condeſcending and inſtructive converſation, he formed many young men, who now too ſoon deplore the loſs of their father and friend.

In 1799-1800 he made, at the expence of government, another journey to Paris and Holland, where he was received with marks of eſteem, only equalled by his merits. From the Directory, then at the head of the French government, he received, as an offering they thought due to his celebrity, the ſcarce work *Plantes du Roi*, which Maleſherbes had intended for him already in the time of the monarchy. Every public and private collection was opened to him. The drawings of Plumier, the conſiderable botanical collections of Vaillant, Tournefort, Iſnard, Joſeph Juſſieu, Commerſon, Hall r, and others, there preſerved, were again, with increaſed knowledge, critically examined by him; and, what is ſtill more, all vied with each other to preſent him with contributions towards increaſing of his own collection. The fame was alſo the caſe in Holland. On his return he was made profeſſor of botany at the botanical garden, the plants of which were claſſed under his ſuperintendance, and a catalogue of them was printed; and through his extenſive acquaintance, the inſtitution obtained conſiderable preſents of plants and ſeeds from abroad. Ever ſince the death of Linnæus he had been ſenſible how much the Syſtem of Plants wanted an improvement, which its father had taken in hand, but not completed; he was aware how many ſpecies were not deſcribed, or imperfectly deſcribed, how many genera were to be formed or transformed; how vague the characters were often found, how inconſtant the ſynonymes; how little thoſe had ſeen, and how ſuperficially they had obſerved, that publiſhed the works of Linnæus. He therefore, at an early period, formed an idea of diſpelling, if poſſible, that chaos, which threatened to obſcure the ſcience of botany. His attention, his reſearches, his correſpondence, his meditations, were from that time, eſpecially bent upon this object, but hardly would his modeſty have allowed him to make known the reſults, had not friends, on whoſe judgment and ſincerity he could rely, not only encouraged him to it, but even held it out to him as a duty which he owed them and the ſcience; conſequently, after his return from his laſt journey he was conſtantly employed with increaſed, and perhaps too perſevering, application to put his extracts, annotations, and botanical collections, in proper order for this purpoſe. And in 1804 he began the execution of this plan, in the work *Enumeratio Plantarum*, of which, to the irreparable loſs of botany, only ten had been printed before his death; and with the ſecond volume, which was ready for the preſs, at the time of his death, the work will probably be diſcontinued. Shortly before that time he received, in a moſt flattering manner, from the French Empreſs Joſephine, a preſent of the volumes that were printed of *Jardin de la Malmaiſon* and *Redouté's Liliacées.*

Thus devoting himſelf chiefly to botany, he did not however neglect the other branches of natural hiſtory. His lectures, his different treatiſes on that ſubject, and his inſtructive collections, prove his knowledge of zoology to have been very extenſive. Part of *Zoologia Danica*, ſtill in MSS., is by him; and of the continuation of *Aſcani Icones* he alſo ſupplied a part. Cuvier received from him many contributions to the Natural Hiſtory of Quadrupedes, and Fabricius to that of Inſects.

By herboriſing himſelf from Vardö (the extremity of Norway,) to Portugal, in ſeveral iſlands of the Mediterranean, and in Barbary, he had already collected a conſiderable herbarium. But this was greatly augmented by the liberality of his friends. At an early period he received plants from Linnæus himſelf. Mr. Rotböll gave him the duplicates of Forſkål's collection. Mr. Marfeldt preſented him with his whole collection from the Weſt-Indies. Afterwards he received Siberian plants from Pallas, Meyer, and Count Puchin; Eaſt-Indian from König, Rötler, and Ström; South-Sea plants from Forſter, through Fabricius; North-American from Michau, Barton, Krohn; Weſt-Indian from Rohr, Ryan, Weſt, Pheug. Plants from the Cape were ſent him by Thunberg and Bylow; from Morocco by Schowſboe; from Madeira by Rathke: from Guinea by Thonning. When in England, he received much from the patron of the ſciences, Sir J. Banks. But the greateſt augmentation his collection obtained was during his laſt journey, when it was enlarged with about four thouſand ſpecies, for which he was indebted to Juſſieu, Lamarck, Richard, Trouin, Royen, and many others. Profeſſor Cavanilles ſent him many

many curious plants from the South-American Spaniſh provinces; and the French botaniſts lately communicated to him the new diſcoveries made in the South-Sea under Captain Baudin. Thus his collection was increaſed to an uncommon number, and certainly it is not equalled by any other with regard to the number of the ſpecies and their true deſignation.

In order to keep pace with the diſcoveries with which other naturaliſts enriched the ſcience, he did not think it enough to receive their plants,—he alſo wiſhed to poſſeſs their often very expenſive publications. On this he ſpent conſiderable ſums, and thereby collected an uncommonly complete botanical library. Alſo had he a moſt extenſive knowledge of the literature of natural hiſtory. And many have in that reſpect had occaſion to admire the ſtrength of his memory. If any perſon who wanted to know what had been written on ſome branch or other of that ſcience, applied to Vahl, he never applied in vain. The profeſſor had read aſtoniſhingly much; not even a book of travels, that contained any thing on natural hiſtory, but he was intimately acquainted with it: his application was unequalled.

His writings are, beſides the *Flora Danica*, 6 vols., and a great many tracts in the Memoirs of the Society of Natural Hiſtory, *Symbolæ Botanicæ*, 3 vols.; *Eclogæ Americanæ*, 2 vols., (the third volume is ready for the preſs;) *Decades Iconum*, 3 vols.; and laſt of all, *Enumeratio Plantarum vel ab ipſo vel ab aliis obſervatarum*, of which it may in more than one reſpect be ſaid, *non plus ultra*.

This being the laſt of his works, and indeed the ripe reſults of the reſearches of his whole life, it will not be improper here to ſay a few words of its nature and importance. The full title of it is, *Martini Vahlii Enumeratio Plantarum, vel ab aliis vel ab ipſo obſervatarum, cum earum Differentiis ſpecificis, Synonymis ſelectis et Deſcriptionibus ſuccinctis*, vol. 1, Haviæ, 1804. The ſecond volume has likewiſe been publiſhed ſince his death.

About fifty years ago Linnæus gave to the lovers of botany the firſt truly ſyſtematic, and, according to the knowledge of his time, complete Catalogue of Plants, founded on firm principles. Six thouſand ſpecies which it contained raiſed the aſtoniſhment of the age; and the conception, planning, and execution of the work juſtly gained immortality to its author. Linnæus himſelf lived to ſee this number doubled, and in the ſame proportion the knowledge of plants has been enlarged ſince his death, ſo that it will hardly be ſaying too much, if we maintain that the number of different ſpecies now known amounts to more than thirty thouſand.

While new diſcoveries in different parts of the world thus gave a wider ſcope to the ſcience of botany, Reichart, Murray, Wildenow, and others, endeavoured to collect theſe diſcoveries in new editions of the Works of Linnæus; but what pains ſoever they took to collect all the ſpecies, it was ſoon perceived not only that their works were far from being complete, but even that the ſyſtem, on account of the increaſe, wanted conſiderable improvements. But it was no eaſy matter to remedy this want; to collect all into a uniform whole, to model the ſyſtem according to the amazingly increaſing number, to determine the value of the different claſſes, to form new ſtable genera, to diſcriminate real ſpecies from varieties produced by incidental circumſtances,—this was not within the reach of every one's capacity; this required an uncommon indefatigable application, united to an unconquerable attachment to the ſcience, a diſcerning and comprehenſive eye, a fund of knowledge drawn from nature, acquaintance with the diſcoveries of others, and many favourable circumſtances,—this required another Linnæus, a man like Martin Vahl. The author, therefore, is perfectly right when, in the Preface to the *Enumeratio*, he ſays, that it is "*opus arduum: genera firma condere, ſpecies ad propria genera referre, differentias ſpecificas concinnas, ſtabiles, perſpicuas formare, ſpecies a varietatibus diſcernere, ſynonymiam ſelectam et veram eruere, adumbrationem ulteriori diſtinctioni ſpecierum inſerviturum elaborare.*" This *opus arduum* is begun in the volume before us, and little muſt he be able to appreciate a work of that nature, who does not here diſcern the comprehenſive ſyſtematic ſpirit of Linnæus, the rigid criticiſm of Haller, the acuteneſs of Juſſieu and Gärtner in forming genera, and finally a fund of knowledge and materials only to be acquired by him, who, furniſhed with thoſe qualities, had the good fortune to enjoy, through a ſeries of years, the confidence of the founder of the ſyſtem; to travel through moſt of the provinces of Europe, and ſeveral of thoſe of Africa; to have free acceſs to the moſt conſiderable herbariums; to be perſonally acquainted with the moſt

diſtinguiſhed botaniſts, and carry on a moſt extenſive epiſtolary correſpondence, through which every new idea for the improvement, and every new diſcovery for the enlargement of the ſyſtem, was communicated to him.

Mr. Vahl gave his work the modeſt title of *Enumeratio Plantarum*, convinced that no one was able to write a *Species Plantarum*. Nor did he publiſh it as an enlarged edition of *Linnæi Species*, as in fact it would be abſurd to call that his which in point of ſize and plan is ſo different from what derives its name from him.

Thus much of the work in general. We ſhall now only point out the moſt important alterations and improvements which the author has made in the ſyſtematic diviſions, as appears partly from the two claſſes contained in this volume, partly from the Preface to it.

The ſyſtem of Linnæus conſiſts, as every botaniſt knows, of twenty-four claſſes. Of theſe Mr. Vahl has thrown out two, the *dodecandria* and *polygamia*; the former, becauſe hardly any plant is found that has conſtantly twelve ſtamina, and thoſe few genera which it contains may, without infringing the principles of the ſyſtem, be referred to the claſs *polyandria*: the latter, becauſe it is more agreeable to nature, and eaſes the taſk of the ſtudent, to reduce its genera to *monandria*, *diandria*, &c., an alteration which Linnæus himſelf had conceived to be neceſſary.

As to the ſubdiviſions, ſeveral important improvements are found in this work. The firſt claſs the whole natural order *ſcitamineæ* is expunged, and from the Preface it appears that it was the intention of the author to reduce it to the claſs *gynandria*, a tranſpoſition occaſioned by his own, König's, and Swarts's obſervations, and which no doubt will meet with the approbation of every competent judge. The claſs *monandria* has thereby loſt more than half of what it contained, which is the reaſon that it is not ſo numerous here as in Wildenow's *Species Plantarum*. Beſides the order *ſcitamineæ*, the claſs *monandria* has alſo loſt the genera *cinna*, (referred to *agroſtis*,) *miniarum*, and *Boerhavia*, (referred to *diandria*,) *callitriche*, (referred to *monœcia*,) and *mitridatea*. On the contrary, here are found the *genera magnifera*, (before under *pentandria*,) and *zoſtera*, (before under *gynandria*.) Of new genera, which Wildenow has not adopted, here are found *Hoppea* and *Salmonea*. The new ſpecies are, of *cucularia*, 1; *magnifera*, 1; *ſalicornia*, 3; *coriſpermum*, 2; *laciſtemais*, referred to *monandria trigynia*.

In the claſs *diandria* the additions are far more numerous. Genera not formerly adopted in the ſyſtem are, *Cadorium*, *Maytenus*, *Forſythia*, *Sarmientha*, *Micranthema*, *Sanchetzia*, *Chætochilus*, *Rötlera*, *Schizanthus*, *Garanga*, *Elytraria*, *Stachytarpheta*, *Hoſlundia*, (a new genus from Guinea, found by a Daniſh traveller, Mr. Thonning, who enriched Mr. Vahl with nearly three hundred new ſpecies); *Columellia*, *Margyricarpus*. Of new ſpecies here are found, of *Jaſminum*, 3; *Olea*, 3; *Linociera*, (of which Wildenow has but 1,) 4; *Veronica*, 16; *Gratiola*, 17: *Juſticia*, 59; *Calceolaria*, (of which Linnæus knew but 4, and Wildenow 9,) has obtained an addition of 45 ſpecies; *Pinguicula*, 23, &c. Upon the whole this claſs contains 828 ſpecies, whereas only 442 are found in Wildenow, who has nevertheleſs retained ſeveral numerous genera which Vahl has transfered to other claſſes.

Beſides a great degree of completeneſs, ſufficiently proved by the above ſtatements, this work boaſts another uncommon merit for giving ample deſcriptions, fixed characteriſtics to every ſpecies, and true ſynonymes.

To every ſpecies which the author himſelf poſſeſſed or had ſeen, or which had been deſcribed by able botaniſts, an ample and accurate deſcription is added, moſtly from ſpecimens growing wild. Here again the true botaniſt is diſcovered; nothing material is omitted, nothing ſuperfluous quoted. The keen diſcriminating eye of Linnæus is here again perceived in him, who, amongſt all his ſcholars, was the only one deſtined to finiſh his work.

This quick perception, diſcriminating and comparing with equal clearneſs, is ſtill more diſplayed in thoſe ſhort, expreſſive characteriſtics, that diſtinguiſh the ſpecies, and in thoſe marks of diſtinction, taken from the more eſſential parts, that form the different genera.

The true application of the ſynonymes is certainly not among the eaſieſt taſks of ſuch a work. In that reſpect the *Enumeratio* has likewiſe an advantage corresponding to the reſt, that proves its author's intimate acquaintance with ancient and modern writers, and his critical ſkill in appreciating their different worth.

From this it will be ſeen what incalculable advantages would have reſulted to the ſcience of botany from the continuation

nuation of this work, if the author had lived to finish it.

Shortly before his death, Mr. Vahl received a letter from the Governors of the Fund *ad Usus Publicos*, ſtating in very flattering expreſſions, that the King, in conſideration of his perſevering and honourable efforts towards the improvement of botany, had been pleaſed moſt graciouſly to grant him, out of that fund, a gratification of 500 rixdollars, as an encouragement to the continuation of his *Enumeratio Plantarum*.

His great herbarium and botanical library, compriſing nearly 3000 volumes, and his manuſcripts, have been purchaſed by the Daniſh Government, for 3000 rixdollars, and an annuity of 400 rixdollars to his widow, and 100 rixdollars to each of his ſix ſurviving children, for life. The manuſcripts, which Mrs. Vahl is permitted to have publiſhed on her own account by the ſcientific friends of the deceaſed, are, — 1. Materials for the work *Enumeratio*, &c. —2. A *Syſtema Vegetabilium*, in which all the plants known to Vahl are given in ſyſtematic order, with their ſpecific characteriſtics. —3. Third volume of *Eclogæ Americanæ*, with prints.—4. Lectures in Daniſh on Zoology, on the Botanical Terms, and on ſome other Branches of Botany.— 5. Drawings and Annotations collected by Afcanius, illuſtrating the Zoology of Denmark and Norway.

ACCOUNT *of* FRANCES SCANAGATTI, *a* MILANESE YOUNG LADY, *who ſerved with* REPUTATION *as an* ENSIGN *and* LIEUTENANT *of three different* AUSTRIAN REGIMENTS *during the laſt* WAR.

FRANCES SCANAGATTI was born at Milan, and baptized at the pariſh of St. Euſebius the 14th of September, 1781. In her infancy ſhe made conſiderable progreſs in the German and French languages under a Stratburg governeſs named Madame Depuis. This lady having in her youth belonged to a company of the *Comédie Françaiſe*, poſſeſſed ſome information, and engaged her pupil to apply to ſtudy with pleaſure, by the amuſing means ſhe employed of reciting and explaining, ſometimes in the one, and ſometimes in the other language, ſuch ſmall pieces of comedy and romance as were within her reach, and obliging her to repeat the ſame by degrees. It is not improbable, in conſequence of ſo many comic and romantic ideas ariſing from theſe amuſing ſtudies, that this young lady inſenſibly conceived a paſſion for the military profeſſion, and adopted as a maxim, that women might run the courſe of glory and ſcience as well as men, if they entered on them with equal advantages of inſtruction and emulation.

At ten years of age ſhe was put under the charge of the Nuns of the Viſitation, an inſtitution in high repute throughout Italy for the education of young ladies; and here ſhe conducted herſelf ſo as to obtain and deſerve the eſteem and friendſhip of the whole houſe, for her ſweet, amiable, and engaging diſpoſition. Such are the very expreſſions made uſe of by the venerable and diſtinguiſhed ſuperior, Madame de Bayanne, to convey her approbation, and the general ſenſe of the nuns of this reſpectable eſtabliſhment.

Towards the end of 1794 her father, Mr. Joſeph Scanagatti, reſolved to ſend his daughter to Vienna as a boarder with a widow lady, in order to improve her in the knowledge of the German language, and to qualify her in the details of houſekeeping. On the journey ſhe was dreſſed in boy's clothes to avoid trouble and impertinence, and ſhe was accompanied by one of her brothers, who intended to ſtop at Neuſtadt, in order to attend a courſe of military ſtudies in the Academy of that town, which is eſteemed the nurſery of the beſt officers in the Auſtrian army. The pupils, to the number of four hundred, moſtly officers' ſons, are maintained and educated by the Imperial Court, and, beſides the military exerciſes, are inſtructed in languages, mathematics, and the *belles-lettres*.

During the journey the brother fell ſick, and acknowledged to his ſiſter, what he had not had the courage to avow to his father, that he had neither taſte nor inclination for a military life. His ſiſter then ſtrenuouſly urged him to return home with the ſervant to re-eſtabliſh his health: and having obtained from him the letter of recommendation he carried to M. de Haller, ſurgeon on the ſtaff of the Academy, and at whoſe houſe he was to have been boarded, ſhe had the intrepidity to introduce herſelf, under its ſanction, to the gentleman as the recommended boy, and as ſuch received the kindeſt welcome. In a ſhort time ſhe had the good fortune to gain the friendſhip of M. de Haller, his wife, and two lovely daughters, ſo as to be conſidered as one of the family. Giving daily proofs of an amiable character and a ſtrong diſpoſition to be inſtructed, ſhe obtained from Court permiſſion to attend the lectures

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at the Academy, and ſo conſpicuouſly diſtinguiſhed herſelf by her exemplary conduct and her progreſs, that ſhe bore away the prizes of diſtinction in both the years 1795 and 1796 that ſhe remained there.

At this Academy ſhe perfected herſelf in the knowledge of German and French, and alſo acquired a knowledge of the Engliſh language under Mr. Plunket, a clergyman from Ireland, one of the profeſſors of the inſtitution, who declares that he never had the ſmalleſt ſuſpicion of young Scanagatti being a girl, but conſidered her as a very mild and accompliſhed boy, of uncommon prudence. Here alſo ſhe made the moſt ſucceſsful application to fencing and military tactics, as well as to the various branches of the mathematics.

In the month of February, 1797, ſhe reſolved to addreſs the Supreme Council of War at Vienna to be admitted an officer in the army, ſupporting her application by the moſt honourable teſtimonies of conduct and talents, which the Academy could not refuſe her, and accompanying theſe with more eloquent vouchers, namely, the prizes awarded her during the two preceding years.

The Supreme Council being at this time particularly in want of good officers, to replace the great numbers who had fallen in the preceding campaigns, readily appointed her to an enſigncy in the regiment of St. George.

Her promotion being notified to her through the channel of the Academy, ſhe immediately ſet out for Vienna, whence ſhe received orders to join a tranſport of recruits in Hungary, and proceed with it to the Upper Rhine, where the battalion lay to which ſhe was appointed. This battalion was compoſed of Waradiners, and was commanded by Major Seitel. It was ſtationed on the right bank of the Rhine, in the neighbourhood of Kehl, and at the extremeſt outpoſts, when ſhe joined it, but ſhortly after was obliged to retire to the town of Manheim, the enemy having paſſed the Rhine between Kilſtett and Deerſhem.

At length the peace of Campo Formio put an end to the campaign, and Mademoiſelle Scaganatti having paſſed about ſixteen months in different cantonments in the Empire, Sileſia, and Stiria, received an order to repair to Poland, to join the fourth battalion of the regiment of Wenzel Colloredo, then commanded by Major Deeber.

She was now ſtationed in the town of Sandomir; and here ſhe experienced the moſt diſtreſſing inquietudes, through the dread of her ſex being diſcovered. As ſhe frequented the Caſſino, where the moſt ſelect company aſſociated, ſome of ladies who aſſembled there, either through the conformation of her body, or her reſerved manners, conceived and communicated their ſuſpicions. And accordingly one day a young gentleman belonging to the town ſaid to her ingenuouſly, "Do you know, Enſign, what theſe ladies obſerve of you?" She immediately ſuſpected where the blow was directed; but, concealing her alarm, ſhe anſwered, ſhe ſhould be glad to know in what reſpect ſhe had attracted their notice. "Why, (replied the gentleman,) they obſerve in you the air and manner of a lady." On this ſhe fell a laughing, and, with an arch and lively air, rejoined, "In this caſe, Sir, as the deciſion of the queſtion is competent to a lady, I beg leave to ſelect your wife for my judge." This propoſal, however, he did not think proper to accept, and, wiſhing to diſengage himſelf, proteſted that he was far from believing any ſuch thing, and only hinted at what Meſdames N. N. had ſuſpected. She withdrew earlier than uſual that day, and paſſed rather an uneaſy night. But, having fully meditated on her ſituation, ſhe reſolved to bear herſelf through, put on a good face, appear at the Caſſino next day, and there hold the moſt gallant and free diſcourſe with the ladies, in order to remove, if poſſible, their ſuſpicions. Accordingly, after complimenting them, ſhe brought the matter on the carpet, and declared, that, far from being offended, ſhe found herſelf highly flattered, in hopes that the opinion they entertained would render them leſs difficult to favour her with a verification to enable them to pronounce their judgment with greater certainty. This produced the effect ſhe wiſhed: the ladies, aſtoniſhed by this military air of frankneſs, immediately retracted their opinion, ſaying, "You are too gallant, Enſign, for us to preſume doing you any farther the injury of believing you a lady:" and thus the matter dropt.

Some time after, having received orders to proceed to Chelm, ſhe had the good fortune to eſcape the prying looks of the fair-ſex there, who obliged her to uſe uncommon circumſpection. But ſhe fell ſick on the road, and was obliged to ſtop at Lubin, the head-quarters of the battalion. On this occaſion ſhe was under much obligation to Captain Tauber, of

of the ſame regiment, who ſhewed her uncommon marks of humanity, attention, and kindneſs, in a country where ſhe was quite a ſtranger. Here alſo ſhe had ſome difficulty to conceal her ſex; for, being affected with a general debility, ſhe was obliged to commit herſelf in all her wants to the care of a ſoldier who was her ſervant, but who happily for her was a young man of ſuch ſimplicity, that ſhe ran no riſk from his penetration.

She had ſcarcely recovered, when, having received notice that the Council of War had transferred her to the regiment of Bannat, ſhe reported herſelf ready immediately to join; and, notwithſtanding the advice of her preſent Commander to ſuſpend her journey until ſhe had ſufficiently recruited her ſtrength, ſhe perſiſted in undertaking it, and arrived on the 6th of May, 1799, at Penezona, in the Bannat, where the ſtaff were ſtationed.

Some promotions were at this criſis taking place in the regiment, and being one of the oldeſt enſigns, ſhe expected to be promoted to a lieutenancy, but was no leſs ſurprized than hurt to find two younger enſigns preferred to her. Being ſure of her ground, in ſo far as to know that the conduct-liſt given in her favour by the regiments in which ſhe had before ſerved had left not the ſmalleſt room for reproach, notwithſtanding her mild and patient character ſhe preſented very ſharp remonſtrances, proteſting that ſhe ſhould be aſhamed to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment, if it did not repair the injury done her. In anſwer to this remonſtrance ſhe received a reſcript of the 18th of July, which entirely ſatisfied her, the regiment declaring that the miſtake proceeded from not having known that Enſign Scanagatti had been transferred to it when the promotions were propoſed, but that they would not fail to take the firſt opportunity of doing juſtice to his merit; and in fact ſhe obtained a lieutenancy on the 1ſt of March following.

She was now placed in the battalion of reſerve, which generally remains inactive in cantonment, and was then under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Finſeld. But anxious to ſhare in the glory of the campaign, ſhe ſolicited to be tranſferred to one of the battalions of the ſame regiment which were then acting againſt the enemy in Italy, and ſhe was in conſequence appointed to the ſixth, then encamped on the mountains to the eaſt of Genoa, which ſhe joined without delay.

Here ſhe was encamped with her battalion, commanded by Major Paulich, and ſharp ſkirmiſhes and actions more frequently took place than at any other of the outpoſts. She fought under that officer particularly in two battles that took place on the 14th and 15th of December, 1799, in the neighbourhood of Scoffera, and at Torriglia, where ſhe had the ſatisfaction of penetrating firſt into the enemy's intrenched redoubts, which the enemy were then forced to abandon, but which they retook next day, through the ſuperiority of force with which they renewed the attack.

In this unfortunate affair the brave Major Paulich being ſeverely wounded and made priſoner, with a part of his battalion, the main body of the army in that neighbourhood, under the command of General Count de Klenau, was obliged immediately to retire. Enſign Scanagatti was then ordered to poſt himſelf at Barba Gelata, with a ſmall detachment, in order to cover the retreat on that ſide; and on the 25th of the ſame month received orders to join the battalion lying at Campiano and Caſtelbardi, diſtricts belonging to the Duke of Parma.

Captain Golubowiſh, and after him Captain Kliunowich, ſucceeded to the command of the battalion, which, about the end of February, 1800, was ſent into quarters at Leghorn. At this time Enſign Scanagatti having been diſpatched on regimental buſineſs to Venice, Mantua, and Milan, had the ſatisfaction to reviſit her family in paſſing through Cremona, of which town her father was then Intendant.

Here ſhe ſtopt a day and two nights. Her mother during all that time never quitted her ſight; and having remarked in the morning, that, when dreſſing, ſhe laced her cheſt very ſtraightly, to efface every exterior ſign of her ſex, and that ſo ſtrong a compreſſion had there already produced a certain degree of mortification and ſome lividity, Madame Scanagatti communicated her fears to her huſband, that their child would ſoon fall a victim to a cancer if they delayed longer obliging her to quit the ſervice.

The father, from the moment the news reached him that his daughter had introduced herſelf to the Academy as a boy, had never ceaſed to importune her to return to the avocations of her ſex, but at the ſame time carefully concealed this tranſaction of a daughter of whom he received the moſt ſatisfactory reports, and

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from whoſe ſpirit he had alſo to expect ſome imprudent reſolution if counteracted by violent means. He now reflected ſeriouſly on the moſt efficient means to be employed to calm the uneaſineſs of his wife, and, if poſſible, to withdraw his daughter without irritating her feelings. He renewed the attempt to engage her voluntary compliance, inſiſting ſtrongly, among many other dangers to which ſhe was expoſed, on the diſcovery made by her mother, and offering to accommodate her in his houſe with every thing that could give her ſatisfaction.

This attempt was however fruitleſs. She anſwered reſpectfully, that ſhe would not fail to pay attention to what her mother had remarked reſpecting her; nor would ſhe heſitate a moment to fly to the boſom of her family (always dear to her,) as ſoon as peace ſhould take place, and which could not be a great diſtance; but ſhe begged him to reflect, that ſhe would loſe the little merit ſhe had acquired in her career if ſhe ſhould quit it at that criſis. Laſtly, that he might perfectly tranquillize himſelf on her account, ſeeing that, in the courſe of three years and an half, ſhe had been able happily to ſupport her character in the midſt of an army, and in a variety of critical ſituations. In this manner ſhe took leave of her parents, and proceeded to execute the remainder of her commiſſions.

Meanwhile her father reſolved to go to Milan, and in this dilemma to be guided entirely by Count Cocaſteli, a nobleman who had much regard for him, and who, being Commiſſary General of his Imperial Majeſty in Lombardy, and near the Army of Italy, could be of ſervice to him in an affair of ſuch delicacy.

In conſequence of this advice, and through the medium of the Count, he addreſſed a memorial to his Excellency Baron Melas, diſcloſing the ſtory of his daughter, and ſoliciting for her an honourable diſcharge.

The lady in the mean time having executed her commiſſions, while her father was, unknown to her, engaged in this ſcheme, returned to her regiment, which ſhe found at the outpoſts of the blockade of Genoa, encamped on Monte-Becco, and near Monte-Faccio. On the ſame day that this latter place capitulated, ſhe received notice that the Commander-in Chief had ſent an order to the battalion to permit Lieutenant Scanagatti to proceed to join his family at Milan. This permiſſion, unſolicited by her, was equally diſagreeable and unexpected. She immediately perceived that it muſt have come through her parents; but, though cruelly diſappointed, ſhe conſoled herſelf that ſhe was not diſcovered to be a girl, but was treated as an officer in the very order of the Commander-in-Chief; and what confirmed her in this flattering idea was, that next day being at dinner with General Baron de Gottſheim, commanding the diviſion of the Imperial army in this neighbourhood, ſhe was always addreſſed by the title of lieutenant, and nothing occurred that gave her the ſmalleſt ſuſpicion that her ſex was known.

Amidſt theſe reflections ſhe reſolved, on the 3d of June, 1800, to proceed on her journey towards her paternal manſion, but on the 8th of the ſame month having learnt at Bologna that the enemy had juſt entered the Milaneſe, ſhe thought it adviſeable to direct her route to Verona, to which the ſtaff of the Auſtrian army was then transferred. She there applied for and obtained a new route for Venice, where her father then was, and where ſhe remained, tired of an inactive life, till the peace of Luneville permitted her to return with ſafety to her country. And it was with no ſmall regret that ſhe left off a uniform obtained through the moſt ſignal merit, and ſupported in the moſt honourable and exemplary manner.

To atteſt the truth of which, and the well-merited opinion of her zealous and faithful ſervices, the Commander-in-Chief, General Baron Melas, in a reſcript of the 23d of May, 1801, announced to the Supreme Council of War, that on the 11th of July, 1800, he had conferred her lieutenancy on her brother, who was then a cadet in the regiment of Belgiojoſo.

It is only neceſſary to add, that this adventurous young lady having reſumed her ſex, in the boſom of her family is no leſs a pattern now of female merit, than ſhe had formerly been of military conduct, fulfilling, with unexampled ſweetneſs and equanimity of temper, the office of governeſs to her younger ſiſters, and otherwiſe aſſiſting her venerable mother in the details of family management.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TRANSLATION OF A CELEBRATED FRAGMENT BY SIMONIDES.

[The following Satire was the subject of a very interesting paper in the Spectator, and is there introduced by judicious and elegant observations.

"Simonides, a poet famous in his generation, is, I think, author of the oldest satire that is now extant; and, as some say, of the first that was ever written. This poet flourished about four hundred years after the siege of Troy; and shews, by his way of writing, the simplicity, or rather coarseness, of the age in which he lived. I have taken notice, in a former speculation, that the rule of observing what the French call the *Bienseance* in an allusion, has been found out of latter years; and that the ancients, provided there was a likeness in their similitude, did not much trouble themselves about the decency of the comparison. The satire or iambics of Simonides, with which I shall entertain my readers in the present paper, are a remarkable instance of what I formerly advanced. The subject of this satire is woman. He describes the sex in their several characters, which he derives to them from a fanciful supposition raised upon the doctrine of præ-existence. He tells us, that the gods formed the souls of women out of those seeds and principles which compose several kinds of animals and elements; and that their good or bad dispositions arise in them according as such and such seeds and principles predominate in their constitutions."

These excellent remarks preclude the necessity of any further introduction. If I need any apology for presenting a translation of what is so avowedly contrary to *bienseance*, I hope it will be admitted that where Mr. Addison has discovered so much force and such felicity of expression as to deserve a literal version, there must be enough of poetical merit to justify an attempt to preserve the spirit, as well as the sense, of the original.]

APART from man, to no one rule confin'd,
Has changeful nature form'd the female mind.
This moulded from the *swine's* polluted breed,
Slut in her house, and glutton in her feed,
Unclean in person, negligent in dress,
Wallows in self-created nastiness.

That from the essence of the *fox* was made:
Discerning woman! to whose mind, display'd,
The various forms of vice and virtue lie
Well mark'd by her all-penetrating eye;
Who yet, as interest rules, or passion burns,
Is wise and good, and weak and bad, by turns.

One from a prying *bitch* her race betrays,
Eager to know and learn the hidden ways,
Who throws about her keen enquiring eyes,
And barks for ever, though she nothing spies.
Threaten—you'll not the more her tongue restrain;
Knock out her teeth with stones—you toil in vain:
The milder arts of soft persuasion try,
—Yet, let her walk, or rove, or stand, or lie,
Rings in your ears, by no remorse kept back,
And still will ring th'ungovernable clack.

This for her husband's everlasting bane,
Born of the *curst*, the angry gods ordain
Nor good nor ill this sex-taught creature feels,
Yet shews unequall'd judgment in her meals;
And, when the sky descends in wintry snows,
Creeps nearer to the fire to warm her toes.

Now bring the *sea*-bred creature to your mind.
To day, she smiles on all, to all is kind,
And the pleas'd guest, delighted with her care,
Thinks none more good, more affable, or fair.
To morrow, clouds that heav'nly form disgrace,
Frowns clothe her forehead, passions dim her face;
Strong, and more strong, her causeless fury glows,
Alike awaken'd by her friends and foes.
As, when the summer-sun shines fair and free,
To joyful sailors smiles the tranquil sea,
But soon, when wint'ry clouds the sky deform,
Swells to the thunders of the hideous storm.

One of the *ass* the patient image shews,
Who, not till urg'd by hunger, thirst, and blows,
At length performs each several task assign'd,
And ends each labour to the master's mind.
Yet she, both day and night, by stealth is fed,
Nor over-faithful to her husband's bed.

The *weazel* forms a sad and wretched race,
With joyless eye, and beauty-lacking face,
Who feel no passion, nor excite desire,
Guiltless alike of Love and Fancy's fire
And every art, but how to cheat a friend,
Defraud the poor, and save a candle's end.

The *high-fed ſteed*, who proud, with flowing mane,
Scorns the low labours of the dray and wain,
Marks one claſs more, which neither ſpin nor ſew,
Nor deign to caſt one careful glance below;
Nor parent's care, nor wife's affection prove,
Chain'd to the toilet by a ſtronger love.
More preſſing duties ſtreams of fragrance pour,
Wreath the bright locks, and chaſe the matching flow'r,
'Till ſhe at laſt in all her luſtre burſt,
The world's great idol, but—a wife accurſt.

Deform'd alike in manner as in ſhape,
Next come the hateful children of the *ape*,
Where'er they walk, who raiſe a general ſhout,
And fix, where'er they ſtop, the gazing rout;
With narrow hips, thin cheſt, and dropſied waiſt.
(Unhappy man, by ſuch a wife embrac'd!)
Cunning and trick engage the dirty brood,
Perpetual guile, and baſe ingratitude.

SONNET ON CHARLES JAMES FOX,

NAT. XIII. JAN. MDCCXLIX,
DENAT. XIII. SEPT. MDCCCVI.

FOX, thou haſt liv'd!—The helm in our bleſt days
Of ſunſhine and of calm thou didſt not take:
But when the tempeſt made the firm earth ſhake,
And gloom and horror reign'd.—This be thy praiſe,
That in no hour to liſten flattering lays
That ſteerage boldeſt pilots dar'd not make,
And who long govern'd haſten'd to forſake,
Thine hand accepted. Hence thy country pays
With love and veneration that firm zeal,
That life a victim to the public weal,
That ſpirit, active, comprehenſive, kind;
That energy, on renovated baſe
Which fix'd the Rights of Juries; and the race
Of Afric liberates; and fought the world in peace to bind.

September 17, 1806. C. LOFFT.

ON THE DEATH OF THE RIGHT HON. C. J. FOX.

WHAT plaints are thoſe that pour upon the breeze?
And tell ſuch ſorrowing tales to Chiſwick's groves,
While Thames' banks reverberate the ſounds?
Alas! they dwell upon a theme of woe,
And bear the tidings of no common grief,
That Fox—the eloquent, the patriot Fox,
The firm ſupporter of his country's rights,
The conſtitution's and the people's friend,—
Was, by the arrows of inſatiate Death,
Untimely haſten'd to the ſilent tomb!
Humanity, alas! and Peace itſelf,
With the beſt, nobleſt Charities of Heav'n,
In him have loſt a parent, and muſt wander
Upon the ſurface of a dreary world,
As orphans and as outcaſts: Liberty,
The hallow'd genius of fair Albion's ſhores,
Has loſt in him an ardent advocate.
Long, long may Africa, replete with woe,
Weep o'er the fate of her ſtill-ſuffering ſons:
For Fox is dead—and Slavery remains!
What though a faction, fraught with ſplendid crimes,
Had ſcorn'd his eloquent prophetic voice,
And branded long his great illuſtrious name
For deeds his noble mind could ne'er approve,
Too late 'twas found his counſels were too juſt;
For he was call'd to hold the reins of ſtate:
And hardly had he gain'd that height of pow'r,
Whilſt off'ring to the world the robe of peace,
That Providence which gave him life and breath,
And ſent him here on earth to bleſs mankind,
For ſome wiſe purpoſe cut his thread of life,
(Perhaps to prove how vain are human hopes,)
And left the nations round to weep their fate.

Sunderland. R.

WILLIAM AND KATE OF THE VALE.

LITTLE Kate of the valley was lovely as May,
And a ſtranger to ſorrows and cares;
Singing blithe at her wheel ſhe would ſit the whole day,
And at eve ſhe was wont 'mid the lambkins to ſtray,
With footſteps as guileleſs as theirs.

And Kate of the Valley was lov'd by a ſwain,
Who valued her far beyond life;
And ſo cloſely he preſs'd her, that Kitty was fain
To acknowledge to William ſhe lov'd him again,
And ſoon he ſhould call her his wife.

For young William had long and inceſſantly ſtrove
Her boſom with love to aſſail;
And their parents would pray to the pow'r that's above
To ſhelter from peril the innocent love
Of William and Kate of the Vale!

And now to the altar ſee Kitty repair,
To join in the wedded embrace:
But how nearly to bliſs ſtands the demon Deſpair;
For, lo! at the altar—no bridegroom was there,
And no one his pathway could trace!

Nor

Nor in cottage or village could William be found,
Though fought for from morning till night;
And in vain was he call'd on the neighbourhood round,
For the neighbouring hills but re-echoed the ſound;
And Kate was half wild with affright.

As ſhe call'd on her lover, deſpairing, forlorn,
Poor William, as luckleſs as ſhe,
From his home and his hopes by a preſs-gang was torn,
And on board the tall ſhip was exultingly borne,—
For William had once been at ſea.

By the pitileſs crew was no ſympathy ſhewn,
His grief they but turn'd into jeſt;
And in vain to their leader his wrongs he made known,
For their leader, by cuſtom, quite callous was grown,
And pity was baniſh'd his breaſt.

The diſaſtrous news, reaching Kitty at laſt,
Make her boſom the harbour of care;
For her William ſhe trembles at every blaſt;
And memory, telling of joys that are paſt,
But adds a freſh gloom to deſpair.

Thus days, weeks, and months had continued their flight,
When "Victʼry" reſounds through the air!
Oh God! how poor Kate ſtrain'd her bright balls of ſight
To gaze on their names who were ſlain in the fight,
And, dreadful—her William was there!

Broken-hearted, ſhe ſank from this turbulent ſtate;
Her death-bell was rung in the dale;
She's entomb'd where ſhe ſtood to be marry'd of late,
And where all who paſs by heave a ſigh o'er the fate
Of William and Kate of the Vale! C.

MARY MARTON.

A BALLAD.

By JOHN MAYNE.

POOR William was landed at bonny Dumbarton,
Where the ſtreams from Lochlomond run into the ſea;
At home, in ſweet Ireland, he left Mary Marton,
With a child at her foot, and a babe on her knee!

The regiment march'd off when the paſſage was over;
The route was for England, by land all the way;
No, never to halt; but, at Ramſgate or Dover,
Embark in the ſhips that were then in the Bay.

Fond Mary, the while, in her ſpirit quite broken,
Diſturb'd in her ſleep, and perplex'd in her mind,
No letter from William, no tidings, no token,
Reſolv'd to ſet out in all weather and wind!

O! what, in this world, can deter a true lover?
It is not long journies by land or by ſea:
Intent on her love, in a boat without cover,
She croſs'd to Portpatrick from Donaghadee!

The Iriſh are true to humanity's claims,
And the Scots and the Engliſh are never unkind,
Poor Mary found friends from the Boyne to the Thames,
As ſhe trudg'd with her babes in a wallet behind!

Arriv'd at the coaſt—by her ſorrowful tale,
She ſoften'd the captain to let her on board;
And never, O! never did mariner fail
With a couple like William to Mary reſtor'd!

Auguſt 23, 1806.

LINES

ADDRESSED TO MR. MONTGOMERY

AUTHOR OF A VOLUME OF POEMS LATELY PUBLISHED.

THO' Miſery ſtole thee at thy birth,
Tho' Faction marked thee for his prey,
And Envy, ſickening at thy worth,
Obſcured with clouds thine opening day.

Enchanting minſtrel! thou could'ſt ſing,
Tho' ſcowling dæmons gazed around;
And touch the intereſting ſtring
In the lone priſon's cheerleſs bound.

With lengthened notes, and mellower ſtrain,
Now proudly ſoaring in thy might,
I hail thee, wond'rous youth! again,
Exulting in thy lofty flight.

Whether I give thine awful "Grave"
The tear of penitential woe;
Skim thy rich "Ocean's" varying wave,
Or feel the "Joy of Grief" overflow.

Now with the aged Swiſs extend
My new-nerved arm in frantic heat;
Or weeping o'er thy "Pillow" bend,
Till agony itſelf is ſweet.

I love thy genius! bleſs thy lyre!
By Sorrow's ſacred hand 'twas given;
"Baptized by her refining fire:"
A fire ſublime that fell from heaven.

Amidſt its hallowed beams I trace
Religion's mild and genuine ray,
Enlightening with reſiſtleſs grace
The ſcene, the ſpirit, of the lay.

Exalted ſufferer! yes, 'tis thine
To prove the Bard's divineſt art,
To prove that every living line
Can charm, and melt, and mend the heart.

Then guard, with holy fondneſs guard,
This! the true poet's nobleſt aim:
And oh! be thine the great reward,
Of endleſs bliſs with endleſs fame.

C. A.

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. RICHARD WILCOX'S (LAMBETH), *for certain Machinery for glazing and graining Leather.*

THIS invention is performed by ſo diſpoſing a number or ſeries of ſmall rollers forming a circle round a large roller, which are placed in ſuch a manner that one, two, or three of the ſaid rollers ſhall be on the ſkin at one time, by which means a preſſure is effected without breaking or injuring the ſkin. The rollers are ſo arranged, that at every rotation of the large roller the ſmall ones commence their operations on the middle part of the ſkin, and work from the centre outward. When ſix rollers are uſed, three of them turn to the right and the others to the left. In order to produce the grain, the ſkin is firſt placed in a ſeaſoned or damp ſtate between the rollers, and after glazing the ſkin without any grain, it is placed in contact with a copper plate previouſly engraved ſo as to produce an impreſſion ſimilar to that wrought on the ſkin by hand, and then the ſkin and plate are paſſed between the rollers of a preſs. Elaſtic varniſh is uſed to finiſh the ſkin, by which means a moſt beautiful impreſſion and poliſh is given to it.

The moſt convenient ſize for the large roller is about four feet ſix inches long, and one foot in diameter, which is to be divided longitudinally into fifty equal parts or diviſions; the circumference is alſo divided into fifty parts. When the ſmall roller is placed for graining and glazing the leather, which is about two inches and a half diameter, fixed into a ſpring about ten inches long, and equal to carry two hundred weight, bent ſo as to form a circle about fourteen inches diameter; which ſpring and glazing rollers are placed on the iron roller, divided as above deſcribed. The firſt ſpring is fixed on the centre diviſion marked on the iron roller, the ſecond ſpring is fixed on the third line, and the third ſpring on the fifth, and ſo on, drawn longitudinally on the iron roller; but, on the contrary, each roller is to be fixed to every line ſucceſſively drawn round the circumference on the iron roller. Hence when the firſt ſet of rollers is fixed to the iron roller, it will cover it longitudinaly, and but half way in circumference. The ſecond ſeries of rollers is placed beginning on the ſecond longitudinal line, mixed by the firſt ſeries of rollers, and ſo on ſucceſſively; but in a direct line where the firſt ſeries of rollers terminated; ſo that as ſoon as the firſt ſeries ſhall have paſſed the ſkin, the ſecond ſeries ſhall then commence: thus, as the rollers are nearly twice the width of the ſpaces marked on the iron roller, and croſs each other's track, they lap or cover each other during every revolution about three quarters of an inch, by which means the whole ſkin is completely grained and glazed. In order to adjuſt the ſaid ſmall rollers into a regular line, ſo that they may preſs on the bed, an adjuſting ſcrew is placed tapped into the ſprings holding the ſmall glazing rollers; and as the end of the adjuſting ſcrew comes in contact with the iron cylinder, the ſaid ſprings and rollers are readily and ſpeedily adjuſted. The rollers are grooved or fluted, and the ſkin prepared and worked by the machine in a ſimilar manner to thoſe ſkins worked by the hand; and the rollers are turned, and the ſkin moved forward and turned by any of the ſimple methods of machinery. The patentee does not confine his ſpecification to any particular proportions; his great object is to produce the following effects: firſt, that not more than two or three graining and glazing rollers be on the ſkin at one time; ſecondly, that they tend to ſmooth the ſkin; thirdly, that the ſecond tier or ſeries of rollers cover the ſpaces left by the

the firſt; and, fourthly, that the rollers follow each other in ſucceſſion ſo cloſe as not to come upon the ſkin ſuddenly or with a blow, but to glide or ſlide eaſily on the ſkin.

MR. HENRY MAUDSLAY'S (MARGARET-STREET), *for a Preſs upon an improved Conſtruction for printing Calicoes and various other Articles.*

The ſpecification of this invention is wholly taken up in the deſcription and explanation of the figures attached to it. In the proceſs ſteam is made uſe of for producing heat, by which the colours are dried as ſoon as they are printed. One of the cylinders made uſe of may be converted into a hot preſs for various purpoſes, by letting ſteam into the bottom as well as the top cylinder; and in caſe the colour ſhould dry into the plates owing to the heat, cold water may be made to paſs through the cylinder, which will always keep it cool. The manner of letting in the ſteam is clearly exhibited in one of the figures, by which it appears that the pipe may be communicated with the boiler or a ſmall boiler on purpoſe, which will ſerve one, two, or more preſſes each, having ſtop cocks at convenient diſtances.

MR. R. W. KING'S (KIRBY-STREET), *for a Method of manufacturing Tin Plates into Covers for Diſhes, &c.*

The figures attached to this ſpecification diſplay the nature of the invention. The ſides or body of a cover are of entire pieces, and are hollowed, and planiſhed, and grooved together, in a manner already practiſed for making diſh covers. The body is left of a ſufficient depth for making the improved mouldings at the baſe, inſtead of adding a rim to the ſame by the method now practiſed. The depth is, of courſe, regulated according to the moulding required. The body of the cover is brought together, and ſoldered while the top is yet off: it is then laid on a block having a hollow place ſunk into it, and with a bouge hammer a hollow is ſunk on the body of the cover, and which is either higher or lower according to the form or depth of the moulding wanted. This hollow may be produced by a tool the ſhape of the bouge; but Mr. King prefers the hammer and block as being leſs liable to injure the metal plates. It is then placed between the ſwage or tool, to form a moulding according to the pattern deſired. When the cover is ſwaged, the ſides are ſoldered to the bottom, a wire put round it, and the top is grooved in the ordinary way.

The ſwage is made of iron or other hard metal, conſiſting of a hammer having its face cut according to the required moulding. The bed of the ſwage having its face cut to anſwer the indentation on the hammer. The hammer works on a pivot, being guided by a ferrol by which the depth of the moulding is regulated, and is moved backward or forward at the will of the workman, and fixed to the intended place by means of a ſcrew. The ſhank of the ſwage, which is alſo made of iron, is of length to raiſe the body of the cover from the block on which the ſwage is fixed.

MR. WILLIAM DEVERELL'S (BLACKFRIARS) *for certain Improvements in the mode of giving Motion to Hammers, &c. without the Application of Wheel-pinion or any other rotative Motion by Means of Powers now in Uſe.*

The improvements here deſcribed are made by means of ſteam. To the ſteam cylinder is fitted a piſton with a rod in it; at the end of the rod that comes out of the cylinder is a hammer made faſt to it. The ſteam is let in underneath the piſton: the air at the top of the piſton will, of courſe, be then compreſſed by means of the preſſure of the ſteam underneath. After the piſton has been raiſed to a given heighth, there will be an opening made on the under ſide of the piſton to a vacuum formed in the common way, or the ſteam may be let out into the air. The compreſſed air on the top of the piſton will then drive down the hammer with a velocity equal to what it may be compreſſed. There may be a veſſel partly full of water, the top of which is made to communicate with the cylinder. At the upper ſide of the piſton there muſt be contrivances to adjuſt the water, ſo that the air may be compreſſed in proportion to the velocity of the hammer. The hammer may be worked by ſteam, or any other kind of ſpring: the weight of the hammer muſt be regulated as neceſſity requires. Hammers may be worked from both ends of the cylinder, and the air may be compreſſed in the cylinder, or in any other convenient veſſel.

The ſtampers may be worked in the ſame manner as the hammers. The method made uſe of by the patentee for working preſſes is as follows:—he has a lever, or compound lever, with one end of which working on a fulcrum or joint, with

with the piſton-rod attached to one end of the ſame lever or levers; and as the ſteam is let on the piſton from the ſteam-boiler, it will lift or compreſs the lever or levers as may be required. The lever or levers may be fixed ſo as to work perpendicularly, horizontally, or in any other required direction. The ſhape, ſize, or form of the preſs may be varied, agreeably to exiſting circumſtances. The knives may be made faſt to the piſton-rod, or any convenient thing connected with the piſton-rod; or otherwiſe the piſton-rod may be made faſt to the lever or levers, or knife or knives, or other levers made be uſed if found neceſſary ſo as to work the knives; but thoſe knives may be fixed in various other ways, ſo as to chip fuſtick, logwood, and other woods; and may alſo be fixed to any proper thing which will work to and again by the piſton-rod being attached to ſome part thereof. The ſhears may be worked by the piſton-rod being attached to the end of the ſhears-lever; or there may be a ſecond lever, or more if required, ſo that the piſton-rod may be attached to ſome convenient part thereof, in order to give motion to the ſhears. Mr. Deverell applies the ſame mode for the working or giving motion to bellows. In that caſe the piſton-rod may be attached or made faſt to the back part of the bellows, or ſeparate levers may be made uſe of, which may be made faſt to any part of the bellows.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE *of* FRANCE.

COUNT RUMFORD, has lately laid before this learned Society, an account of ſome curious and intereſting experiments with obſervations on the adheſion of the particles of water to each other. He ſets out with obſerving "that we often ſee ſmall bodies of a ſpecific gravity, much exceeding that of water, float upon the ſurface of that fluid. Such for example, are very ſmall grains of ſand, fine filings of the metals, and even ſmall ſewing needles. So extraordinary a phenomenon has not failed to excite the attention of philoſophers, and as this is intimately connected with a ſubject of reſearch upon which I have been long employed, I ſhall here give an account of ſome experiments I have made to elucidate the ſame, and which have afforded reſults of conſiderable intereſt. Suſpecting that the preſence of air adhering to theſe ſmall floating bodies, which is generally conſidered as the cauſe of their ſuſpenſion, is not indiſpentably neceſſary for the ſucceſs of the experiment, I made the following experiment:—Having half filled with water, a wine glaſs one inch and a half diameter at its edge, I poured on the ſurface of the water a ſtratum of ſulphuric ether, one inch and a half in thickneſs; and when the whole was perfectly ſtill, I took a very ſmall ſewing needle with a pair of pincers, which I introduced below the ether, where holding it horizontally at a ſmall diſtance from the ſurface of the water, I let it fall. The needle deſcended to the water and there floated on its ſurface. I made the next experiment with granulated tin, which deſcended through the ether, and when it arrived at the ſurface of the water it remained floating. I then reduced a drop of mercury into ſpherules of about one-ſixtieth of an inch in diameter which I carefully conveyed into the ſtratum of ether, through which it deſcended to the ſurface of the water and there remained floating.

"When the eye was placed lower than the ſurface of the water, and the ſpherule was obſerved by looking upwards through the glaſs, it appeared ſuſpended in a kind of bag, a little below the level of the ſurface. Having placed a ſecond ſpherule of mercury on the ſurface of the water, it immediately moved towards the former, and approaching it with an accelerated motion, fell down into the ſame cavity, which then became longer; but the two ſpherules did not unite. Having placed a third ſpherule on the ſurface of the water, it joined the two others, but the weight of theſe three ſpherules together being too great to be ſupported by the kind of pellicle which is formed at the ſurface of the water, the bag was broken, and the ſpherules deſcended through the water to the bottom of the veſſel. When the experiment was made with a ſpherule of mercury, a little larger, namely about the fortieth or fiftieth of an inch, it never failed to break the pellicle of the water, and to deſcend through that liquid to the bottom of the glaſs. But when the viſcidity of the water was increaſed by diſſolving

ſolving a ſmall quantity of gum arabic in it, ſtill larger ſpherules of mercury were ſupported at the ſurface of the liquid.

"The experiments ſucceed equally well when oil is poured on the water inſtead of ether, but they will not anſwer with alcohol. In order to examine the kind of film which is formed at the ſurface of the water, the following experiment was made: Into a cylindrical glaſs about an inch and a half in diameter, and ten inches in height, was poured ſome very clear water to the height of nine inches. On the water was placed a ſtratum of ether a quarter of an inch thick, a number of ſmall ſolid bodies, ſuch as a ſpherule of mercury, ſome pieces of extremely fine ſilver wire, and a little powder of tin which remained ſuſpended. They continued in the ſame ſtate after the veſſel had been turned round on its axis ſeveral times with conſiderable rapidity. All the ſmall bodies ſuſpended at the ſurface of the water, turned round along with the glaſs and ſtopped when it was ſtopped: but the liquid water below the ſurface did not at firſt, begin to turn along with the glaſs, and its motion of rotation did not ceaſe all at once upon ſtopping that of the veſſel. In fact, all the appearances ſhewed that there was a real pellicle at the ſurface of the water, and that this pellicle was ſtrongly attached to the ſides of the glaſs ſo as to move along with it.

"Upon examining with a good magnifier through the ſtratum of ether, the ſmall bodies which were ſupported at the ſurface of the water, the exiſtence of this pellicle could no longer be doubted; more particularly when it was touched with the point of a needle. For in this caſe all the ſmall bodies were obſerved to tremble at the ſame time.

"Having left this ſmall apparatus at repoſe in a quiet chamber until the ſtratum of ether was entirely evaporated, I examined it again with a magnifier. The ſurface of the water was preciſely in the ſame ſtate; the ſmall ſolid bodies were ſtill there, in the ſame ſituation, and at the ſame diſtances from each other.

"When this experiment was made with a cylindrical glaſs of much larger diameter, the effects of the adheſion of the pellicle of the water to the ſides of the veſſel, were much leſs ſenſible, with regard to thoſe parts of the ſame which were ſituated near the axis. It was difficult to prevent the ſmall bodies which floated on the ſurface of the water from uniting, and when united they often formed maſſes too heavy to continue to be ſupported; and having broke the pellicle of the water, they fell to the bottom of the veſſel. If the particles of water adhere ſtrongly to each other, it appears as a neceſſary conſequence that a kind of pellicle will be formed at the ſurface of the liquid. When a ſmall ſolid body placed on the ſurface of water, becomes wetted, it immediately deſcends beneath the pellicle. Then the viſcidity of the water begins to manifeſt itſelf in a different manner, but with much leſs effect than when it acts at the boundaries of the liquid.

"With a view to render ſenſible the reſiſtance which the pellicle of the inferior ſurface of the ſtratum of water oppoſes to a ſolid body which paſſes through that ſtratum falling freely downwards, the following experiment was made. Having filled a wine glaſs to about half its height with very pure mercury, a ſtratum of water a quarter of an inch thick was poured upon it, and upon that a ſtratum of ether one-ſixth of an inch thick. When the whole was at reſt a ſpherule of mercury was let fall through the ether, which, being too heavy to be ſupported by the pellicle at the ſuperior ſurface of the water, broke it, and deſcended; but upon its arrival at the inferior ſurface it was ſtopped, and remained there preſerving its pellicle form. It was no doubt the pellicle of the inferior ſurface of the water which preſented this contact, and as this pellicle was ſupported by the mercury it is not ſurpriſing that it could ſupport without being broken, a ſpherule of mercury much larger than the pellicle of the ſuperior ſurface could ſupport. The experiment was then tried with a ſolution of gum arabic in water in the place of pure water. And it was found that much larger ſpherules of water were ſupported when the viſcidity of the water was thus increaſed.

"To prove this fact in another manner, the experiment was varied by placing a ſtratum of ether immediately upon the mercury. The particles of this liquid appear to have very little adheſion to each other; for which reaſon it was imagined that the kind of film that would be formed at its ſurface, muſt have very little force. The reſult of the experiment fully confirmed this conjecture.

"The very ſmalleſt ſpherules of mercury let fall through this liquid ſeldom failed to mix immediately with the maſs of mercury on arriving at its ſurface, where they entirely diſappeared; and the Count never ſucceeded in cauſing either a ſpherule of mercury, or the ſmalleſt metallic particle, nor any other body of greater ſpecific

ſpecific gravity than ether, to ſwim upon its ſurface. The reſults of the experiment were not perceptibly different when alcohol was ſubſtituted in the place of ether.

"The objects which are before our eyes from the earlieſt periods of our lives ſeldom employ our meditation, and not often our attention. We ſee, without ſurpriſe, immenſe maſſes of duſt raiſed by the wind, and carried to great diſtances; and at the ſame time we know that every particle of this powder is really a ſtone, almoſt three times as heavy as water, and of a ſize ſo conſiderable, that its form may be perfectly ſeen by means of a good microſcope. And we ſee alſo, without ſurpriſe, that water, which is much lighter than duſt, and is compoſed of particles incomparably ſmaller, is not carried off by the winds in the ſame manner.

"In order to convince ourſelves that the particles of water do ſtrongly adhere to each other, and that they require to do ſo in order to prevent the greateſt confuſion in the univerſe, we need only figure to ourſelves the inevitable conſequences that would reſult from the want of ſuch an adheſion. The particles of water would be raiſed and carried off by the winds with infinitely more facility than the fineſt and lighteſt duſt. Every ſtrong breeze ſetting in from the ocean would bring with it a great inundation. Navigation would be impoſſible, and the banks of all the ſeas, lakes, and large rivers would be uninhabitable.

"The adheſion of the particles of water to each other is the cauſe of the preſervation of that liquid in maſſes. It covers the ſurface with a very ſtrong pellicle, which defends and prevents it from being diſperſed by the winds. Without this adheſion, water would be more volatile than ether, and more fugitive than duſt. But the adheſion is alſo the cauſe of other phenomena, which are of the greateſt importance in the phenomena of nature. The viſcidity which reſults from the mutual adheſion of the particles of water renders this fluid proper to hold all kinds of bodies in ſolution; as well the moſt heavy as the lighteſt; provided always that they be reduced to very minute particles.

"It has been found by a calculation, founded on facts which appear to be deciſive, that a ſolid ſpherule of pure gold, of the diameter of one 300,000th of an inch, would be ſuſpended in water by the effect of its viſcidity; even though this ſmall body ſhould be completely wetted and ſubmerged in a tranquil maſs of the fluid. This viſcidity, or want of perfect fluidity, which cauſes it to hold every kind of ſubſtance in ſolution, renders it eminently proper to become the vehicle of nouriſhment to plants and animals; and we accordingly ſee, that it is excluſively employed in this office. If the adheſion of the particles of water to each other were to ceaſe, and the fluidity of this body were to become perfect, every living being would periſh by inanition. May I be permitted (ſays the Count) to remark the ſimplicity of the means employed by nature in all her operations. May I be permitted to expreſs my profound admiration and adoration of the author of ſo many wonders!"

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN NOVEMBER.

☞ *As the Liſt of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the* ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, *and conſequently the only one that can be uſeful to the Public for Purpoſes of general Reference, it is requeſted, that Authors and Publiſhers will continue to communicate Notices of their Work. (Poſt paid), and they will always be faithfully inſerted,* FREE of EXPENCE

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A TREATISE on Forming, Improving, and Managing Country Reſidencies; and on the choice of Situation appropriate to every claſs of Purchaſers: with an Appendix. By John Loudon, Eſq. F. L. S. 2 vols. 4to., 3l. 3s. boards.

BIOGRAPHY.

Original Memoirs written during the great Civil War: being the Life of Sir Henry Slingſby, and Memoirs of Captain Hodgſon: with Notes, &c. 8vo. 12s. boards.

The Life of Thomas Chatterton. By John Davis, Author of Travels in America. 12mo. 4s. boards.

CHEMISTRY.

A Syſtem of Chemiſtry. By I. Murray. 4 vols. 8vo. 42s. boards.

EDUCATION.

Encyclopedia for Youth; or an Abridge-

ment of all the Sciences, for the Use of Schools of both Sexes. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

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The Geographical Copy-Book, in Two Parts: I. for the Junior Claſs, containing Fifteen Outline Maps, to be filled in by the Student. II. For the Senior Claſs, containing Projections of Lines of Latitude and Longitude for Fifteen Principal Maps, to be filled in and finiſhed by the Senior Students. 3s. each Part.

LAW.

An Elementary Treatiſe on Pleading in Civil Actions. By Edward Lawes, of the Inner Temple. 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards.

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An Analytical Index to the ſixteen Volumes of the firſt Series of the Repertory of Arts and Manufactures: being a condenſed Epitome of that Work. 10s. 6d.

MEDICINE.

An Eſſay on the Cauſes and Phenomenon of Animal Life. By John Herdman, M. D. 4s. boards.

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The Weſt India Common-Place Book; ſhewing the State and Value of the Britiſh Sugar Colonies. By Sir William Young, Bart. M. P. F. R. S. 1l. 5s. 4to. boards.

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Songs and Ballads, Tragic, Humourous, and Miſcellaneous; from Tradition, Manuſcripts, and ſcarce Editions; with Tranſlations of ſimilar Pieces from the Ancient Daniſh Language, and a few Originals by the Editor. By R. Jamieſon, A. M. F. A. S. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s. boards.

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Mr. Fox's Titles to Patriot and Man of the People diſputed; and the Political Conduct of Mr. Sheridan and his Adherents, in both Houſes of Parliament, accurately ſcrutinized, in a Letter to the Duke of Norfolk, 2s. 6d.

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The Hiſtory and Beauties of Clifton Hot-Wells and Vicinity, near Briſtol. By G. W. Manby, Eſq. 8vo. 3s. 6d. with Views.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE late Mrs. CHARLOTTE SMITH having drawn up Memoirs of Part of her Literary Life, the ſame, accompanied by a Collection of her Letters, will ſhortly be preſented to the world by one of the members of her family.

The firſt Faſciculus of Dr. SMITH's long expected *Flora Græca Sibthorpiana* will appear in the preſent month. It is already known to the public that this truly magnificent work is to contain one thouſand plants collected by the late Profeſſor Sibthorpe in Greece, accurately coloured after nature, with deſcriptions, &c. by Dr. Smith.

At the ſame time will appear a half volume of the *Prodromus Floræ Græcæ*, which work will contain deſcriptions, &c. without figures, of *all* the plants to be found in modern Greece, compiled by Dr. Smith from the papers of Dr. Sibthorpe.

Sir JOHN SINCLAIR has nearly ready for publication, in four volumes octavo, his long promiſed Code of Health and Longevity; conſiſting of a detail of the circumſtances which tend to promote health and longevity, with rules for preſerving health.

Mr. BOLINGBROKE, of Norwich, who has recently returned from Demerara, after a reſidence of five years in that and the adjoining colonies, intends to publiſh an Account of his Voyage; including new and intereſting particulars of the preſent condition of the various European ſettlements on that coaſt of South America.

KOTZEBUE's Noveliettes will appear within the firſt half of the month. This diſtinguiſhed writer has for a conſiderable time reſided at Berlin, and has there publiſhed a periodical paper, partly literary and partly political, calculated to infuſe into the Germans ſome degree of public ſpirit, by which the encroachments of France might be reſiſted. The ſhower of ſtones, however, to which he alluded in the preface to his French Travels, has reached him in the Pruſſian capital; and he has been forced to fly with his family to Riga, where he will, we hope, not be again overtaken by the French volcano.

The Life of Waſhington, drawn up from his own papers by the Chief Juſtice of the United States, will be completed early in the month by the publication of the fifth and laſt volume. A variety of plans of battles, ſieges, and other military operations, drawn by the General himſelf, or under his immediate direction, will be given with this laſt volume; combining, with the other features of the work, to render it the moſt perfect, as well as the moſt important piece of hiſtorical biography extant in any language.

Mr. PRATT is about to preſent the public with an edition of his poem on "Sympathy," in an elegant pocket volume, ornamented with original engravings from deſigns of the moſt eminent maſters. It is intended to be accompanied by a new-modelled edition of his "Cottage Pictures," embelliſhed likewiſe with intereſting ſketches.

Mr. FREND's Evening Amuſements will make their appearance early in December, on the ſame plan as thoſe of the preceding years.

A Diſſertation on the Hebrew Roots, pointing out their general influence on all known languages, an ingenious work, left in readineſs for the preſs by the late Mr. PIRIE of Newburgh, will be publiſhed in a few days.

The ſecond volume of Oriental Cuſtoms, by the Rev. S. BURDER of St. Albans, is finiſhed, and will be publiſhed immediately. A new edition of the former volume will be ready for delivery in a few weeks, in royal and demy octavo.

Mr. CUMBERLAND's intereſting Memoirs are about to appear in a cheaper and more portable form.

There is at preſent printing at Edinburgh an Account of a Tour through the Orkney and Shetland Iſlands, by Mr. NEILL, Secretary to the Natural Hiſtory Society of Edinburgh. The author, after deſcribing the objects of natural hiſtory which occurred in his progreſs, treats fully of the ſtate of agriculture and the fiſheries in thoſe much neglected and intereſting iſlands. The Tour is to be followed by a Mineralogical Survey of Shetland, from the pen of Dr. TRAILL of Liverpool, who lately viſited thoſe northern iſlands.

The Rev. DAVID BOGUE of Goſport, and the Rev. JAMES BENNET of Rumſey, are preparing a Hiſtory of the Diſſenters from the Revolution, to be comprized in four volumes.

The

The Lectures at the Royal Inſtitution are again commenced. Mr. DAVY delivered an admirable diſcourſe, on Wedneſday the 19th of November, introductory to a courſe of lectures on *vegetable* chemiſtry, in which he gave an outline of the ſubject; ſhewed the uſe and relations of this to the other departments of ſcience; and laid down a plan of the proper method of ſtudying it. He examined the works of all the beſt writers on the ſubject, appreciating their various merits and defects. To Mr. Knight and Mr. Hatchet he paid the higheſt compliments. The works of Henry and Thompſon, and the 7th and 8th volumes of Foureroy, he recommended to the peculiar notice of thoſe who would wiſh to be benefited by attending upon his lectures.

The effluvia of the precipitate of platina by muriate of ammonia, have been obſerved to occaſion the ſame effects on the eyes, noſtrils, throat, and lungs, as a catarrh. "Every time," ſays the gentleman who noticed it, "I have had occaſion to open a paper of the precipitate, although I only touched it with my fingers, or even when I did not touch it, but merely inſpected it for a minute or two, I was in a few minutes affected with an uneaſy ſenſation in my eyes, noſtrils, throat, and lungs, exacting a diſcharge of tears, ſneezing, with running at the noſe as in a catarrh, ſhortneſs of breath, attended with an itching and heat of the face, with ſometimes the redneſs of it, as from erythema."

The Seatonian prize at Cambridge is this year adjudged to the Rev. CHARLES HOYLE, of Trinity College, for his poem on Paul and Barnabas at Lyſtra.

Lord LANSDOWNE's manuſcripts, which are ſpeedily to be ſold by public auction, form one of the richeſt collections of original ſtate-papers which have ever been poſſeſſed by an individual. A large portion of them were Lord Burleigh's; from whoſe ſecretary, till they came into the hands of Lord Shelburne, their deſcent may be regularly traced. Among other curioſities, they contain a great many royal letters, moſtly, if not all, originals.

Mr. S. WOODBURNE, of St. Martin's-lane, is about to publiſh a hundred views of churches in the neighbourhood of London, accompanied by deſcriptions drawn from the beſt authorities, both manuſcript and printed. They will appear fifty in a volume; and the firſt volume is expected to be publiſhed in March 1807.

Mr. SAWREY will ſhortly lay before the public an account of a newly-diſcovered membrane of the eye, with ſome obſervations on the cure of the fiſtula lachrymalis.

Ruſſia.

It has been long known that water is beſt preſerved in caſks that have been charred: it has now been aſcertained that ſalted proviſions may be kept in this way for a great length of time. The crews of two Ruſſian ſhips which lately ſailed round the world, were ſo healthy that only two men died during the voyage. They lived entirely on proviſions kept in charred caſks; and the beef, at the end of three years, was as pleaſant as when they firſt went out.

The Emperor ALEXANDER has ſuppreſſed the Imperial Seminary for the reception of young ladies, founded by the Empreſs Elizabeth on the ſame model as the convent of St. Cyr in France. In the preamble of his edict he declares, that thoſe funds may be uſed to greater advantage, if applied to the education of thoſe youths who are intended to ſerve their country; and that the education of a female, being limited to domeſtic management, ſhe will learn it ſooner in her father's houſe, than in a ſumptuous eſtabliſhment, where it is vainly attempted to teach the ſciences, the knowledge of which Nature forbids them.

Sweden.

Colonel SKIÖELJEBRAND, the maſter of the Italian named Acerbi, has lately publiſhed an Account of their Journey to the North Cape, in one volume 8vo. This work does not contain the ſame details as that of Acerbi, but is conſidered as being entitled to more credit.

Germany.

M. LEOPOLD DE BUCH, member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, and the friend of Baron Humboldt, has gone to Iceland for the purpoſe of making phyſical and geological reſearches.

Dr. BOZZINI, of Frankfort, has invented an inſtrument, which he denominates the *light-ſpreader*. It is intended to afford an inſpection of the interior of wounds, or the various parts of the human body, ſuch as œſophagus, the vagina, the uterus, &c. The inventor is preparing for the preſs drawings and deſcriptions of this curious inſtrument.

VON MECHEL is occupied, in company with Meſſrs. Humbolt and De Buch the travellers, Tralles the mathematician, and Bode the aſtronomer, in preparing

a grand work for publication. It is to be a copper-plate, which will exhibit a general picture of 150 of the higheſt mountains on the globe, with an exact meaſurement of their ſeveral heights above the level of the ſea.—Mr. RIDDEL is doing the ſame thing in England from his own original materials.

M. FISCHER, of Vienna, has diſcovered a new proceſs to whiten ſtraw. He dreſſes it in muriatic acid, ſaturated with pot-aſh. The ſtraw thus prepared never turns yellow; is of a moſt ſhining white; and acquires great flexibility.

The Eaſter catalogue at Leipſic contained 3,077 articles, among which there were 257 of divinity; 231 of juriſprudence, including political economy; 66 of philoſophy; 177 on education; 59 on natural hiſtory; 88 on mathematics; and 77 on geography and relations of travels.—The laſt Michaelmas fair was leſs abundant: the catalogue did not exceed 644 articles. The works contained in the Michaelmas catalogue are, Morality, 31; Education, 79; Belles Lettres, 29; The Fine Arts, 15; Ancient and Modern Languages, 58; Divinity and Sermons, 88; Law, 55; Phyſic and Surgery, &c. 93; Mathematics, 30; Natural Hiſtory, &c., 45; Rural Economy, &c. 49; Economy, Uſeful Arts, &c. 50; Commerce, 11; Political Economy, 21; Hiſtory, 31; Biography, 19; Literary Hiſtory, 8; Geography and Topography, 23; Travels, 16; Statiſtics, 5; Novels, &c. 63; Almanacks, 61; Genealogy, and Chronology, 2.

Profeſſor KLAPROTH has taken great pains to inveſtigate the component parts of native cinnabar; and he finds, as reſults of his experiments, that Japan cinnabar, excluſive of its foreign parts, contains

Mercury -	84.50
Sulphur -	14.75
	99.25

But that the cinnabar from Neumaerktel, in Carniola, conſiſts of

Mercury -	85.00
Sulphur -	14.25
	99.25

France.

Profeſſor PROUST has diſcovered that the nitrate of ſoda is an economical article for fire-works, in the following proportions: five parts of the nitrate, one of charcoal, and one of ſulphur, afford a powder which gives a flame of a reddiſh yellow, of conſiderable beauty; and the mixture burned in a metallic tube, will laſt three times as long as the ſame charge of common powder.

The ſame chemiſt has examined the birds' neſts of the Eaſt, and finds them to conſiſt merely of a ſingle cartilage, uniform in its texture. He boiled one in water, which became ſoft, but was not ſeparated in its parts, and loſt only four hundredths of its weight.

Meſſrs. VAUQUELIN and ROBIQUET have diſcovered a new vegetable principle in aſparagus, which is cryſtallizable like the ſalts; but is neither acid nor neutral, and of which the ſolution in water is not affected by any of the reagents uſually employed to aſcertain the preſence and nature of the ſalts diſſolved in water. They have alſo diſcovered another principle, which ſeems to reſemble manna.

PORTALIS, the miniſter for public worſhip, is ſending miſſionaries to China, and they are to ſet off this year, accompanied by a ſkilful aſtronomer.

It is known that L'Hiſtoire de la Médecine, by LE CLERC, was not printed in France. It is become very ſcarce, and is only to be found in a few libraries. M. Amoureux, deſirous of doing ſervice to young practitioners, is preparing a new edition, which will be embelliſhed with remarks and plates. He likewiſe intends publiſhing, in continuation of that work, a new edition of Freind's Hiſtory of Phyſic, with plates and obſervations appropriate to the preſent times.

We congratulate our country on the aſcendancy of Engliſh literature at Paris, and on the commencement of a Monthly Repertory of Engliſh Literature to be printed there in Engliſh. It will contain a catalogue of all the books publiſhed in Great Britain, and reviews at large of every work deſerving notice (party politics excepted), together with the proceedings of learned ſocieties; the progreſs of the fine-arts; theatrical productions; patents for new diſcoveries; biographical memoirs of remarkable perſons deceaſed; reports on the ſtate of agriculture, commerce, &c. &c., reprinted chiefly from the Monthly Magazine. Such a publication has, we learn, been long wiſhed for in France, where the readers of Engliſh authors have increaſed ten-fold within theſe few years; and where, we are alſo enabled to ſtate, that, in ſpite of political differences, the Engliſh nation and character are reſpected by all ranks more than they ever were.

The

The claſs of mathematical and phyſical ſciences of the National Inſtitute of France, at its meeting on the 7th of July laſt, propoſed a prize, to conſiſt of a gold medal of the value of 6000 francs (250*l.* ſterling), for the beſt theory of the perturbations of the planet Pallas diſcovered by Dr. Olbers. The motives for propoſing this ſubject, and the plan of operation recommended to the competitors, are explained in the following obſervations: "Geometricians have given the theory of perturbations with ſufficient extent and accuracy for all the planets formerly known, and for all ſuch as may ſtill be diſcovered, as long as they are contained in the ſame zodiac, and have only an inconſiderable eccentricity. Mercury was till our time the moſt eccentric of planets, and had alſo the greateſt inclination: but its ſmall ſize, and its ſituation at one of the limits of the planetary ſyſtem, render it incapable of cauſing any very great alterations in the motions of the other planets. The Georgium Sidus, diſcovered twenty-five years ago by Dr. Herſchell, is at the extremity of the ſyſtem. With a diminutive maſs and a moderate eccentricity, it has the ſmalleſt of all known inclinations: ſo that the formula which had ſerved for Jupiter and Saturn were more than ſufficient for this modern planet. Ceres, diſcovered five years ſince by M. Piazzi, having, with an eccentricity as conſiderable, an inclination of 10° 38′, ought to be ſubject to greater and more numerous inequalities. It nevertheleſs appears, that all the aſtronomers who have endeavoured to determine them, have been ſatisfied with known formulæ, the development of which does not exceed the produce of three dimenſions of the eccentricities and inclinations. Thoſe of five dimenſions have been employed in the *Mécanique Céleſte*, after a form of M. Burckhardt. The ſame aſtronomer has ſince preſented to the Inſtitute the general and complete developement of the third, fourth, and fifth orders; but this degree of preciſion would not be ſufficient for Pallas, whoſe eccentricity is greater than even that of Mercury, and the inclination 34° 38′, that is five times as great as that of any of the old planets. Nay, it is difficult to conjecture what powers and what dimenſions of the products it might be allowable to neglect: the calculations, therefore, might be of ſuch length, and the formulæ ſo complex, as to deter the geometricians and aſtronomers who are beſt able to execute ſuch an undertaking. This conſideration induced the claſs, two years ago, to propoſe this ſubject for the prize to be adjudged in Auguſt 1806: but the time appearing too ſhort, and the number of planets having been encreaſed by the diſcovery of Juno by M. Harding, whoſe eccentricity ſeems to be ſtill greater than that of Pallas, and whoſe inclination of 13° exceeds that of all the other planets, excepting Pallas; the claſs thought fit to renew the ſubject with certain modifications, and a double premium. Accordingly, it invites geometricians and aſtronomers to a complete diſcuſſion of all the points of this theory, ſo as not to omit any inequality that can poſſibly be of any conſequence; and as theſe inequalities cannot be accurately determined unleſs the elliptical elements are perfectly well known, it is indiſpenſably neceſſary that the competitors ſhould not confine themſelves to a ſtatement of the numerical co-efficients of the equations: it is the analytical formulæ which it is of the moſt importance to know, that the more exact amounts of the mean diſtance of the eccentricity, of the perihelion, and of the inclination, may be ſucceſſively ſubſtituted in their ſtead, in proportion as thoſe elements ſhall be perfected. The competitors may even diſpenſe with giving any numerical amount, provided the analytical expreſſions be preſented in a manner ſufficiently detailed to enable an intelligent calculator to follow their development, and to reduce them into tables. From theſe general formulæ will reſult another advantage; namely, that the planets Ceres, Pallas, and Juno, being at diſtances from the ſun ſo nearly alike, that it cannot yet be decided with any certainty which of the three is the fartheſt or the neareſt, the formula given for Pallas may likewiſe ſerve for the two others, as well as for any other planet that may hereafter be diſcovered, and whoſe eccentricity and inclination may be contained within the ſame limits. The memoirs intended for the competition muſt be written in French or Latin, and will not be received after the 1ſt of October, 1808. The prize will be adjudged on the firſt Monday in January 1809.

A diſcovery has been made at Lyons of a highly intereſting piece of moſaic-work, repreſenting chariot and horſe races

races in a circus. It is fourteen feet and a half in length, and nine and a half in breadth. M. ARTAUD has made a drawing of it, which is in the hands of the engraver. He obſerves, that the tails of the horſes are here repreſented as docked in the Engliſh faſhion, and imagines that this is the only inſtance of the kind that can be produced on antique baſſo-relievos. He ſuppoſes that this monument muſt have belonged to the houſe of Ligurius, ſuperintendant of the public ſports in Lyons, and pontifex maximus of the temple of Auguſtus, from which his habitation could not have been far diſtant. It is well known that he gave ſports of this kind to all the corporations of the city, who in gratitude engraved for him an inſcription, which is ſtill extant, and contains theſe words: *Ludos Circenſes dedit.*

M. LEBRUN has invented a method of coating the inſide of trumpets with a lac, which unites to ſmoothneſs tenuity, without any injury to the ſound of the inſtrument. By this means he prevents the deleterious conſequences ariſing from the oxides of copper being collected in the inſides of trumpets, and thus inhaled into the lungs.

M. MONGOLFIER has invented a machine which he denominates a *calorivecter*, or apparatus for determining the degree of heat, and of the ſaving that may be made in the fuel employed. This apparatus will ſerve for various purpoſes, ſuch as to boil water at a ſmall expence. It is uſeful in domeſtic economy. To render its effect complete, the ſmoke, or rather burnt air, ſhould be deprived as much as poſſible of its caloric, which ought to be entirely employed in augmenting gradually the temperature of the water which envelopes the chimney. The air thus cooled, being heavier than that of the atmoſphere, determines the current of air in the furnace, which can only be obtained in upright chimnies by ſacrificing a very conſiderable quantity of heat.

Dr. HAGER has been appointed Profeſſor of the Oriental Languages in the Univerſity of Pavia, the firſt ſchool of learning in Italy.

M. BOMPOIX, chief apothecary to the French military hoſpital at Genoa, lately ſent to M. Parmentier at Paris ſome coffee-cups of uncommon lightneſs and beauty. They were glazed with a varniſh which is held in great eſtimation in that country, and the compoſition of which is kept a profound ſecret. M. Bompoix, at the earneſt requeſt of M. Parmentier, obtained a knowledge of this ſecret from the artificer at the manufactory, through the medium of one of his pupils, and he has ſucceeded in making a varniſh in every reſpect equal to that in queſtion. It conſiſts of linſeed oil, 1½ lbs.; amber, 1 lb.; litharge in powder, minium in powder, and ceruſe in powder, each 5 oz. The linſeed oil muſt be boiled in an unglazed earthen veſſel; with the litharge, minium, and ceruſe, incloſed in a linen bag, ſuſpended in it during this proceſs, ſo as not to come in contact with the bottom of the veſſel. When the oil begins to turn brown, the bag muſt be taken out; a clove of garlic, freed from the ſkin, thrown into the veſſel, and the boiling continued. When the garlic is dried away, another and another muſt be put in, to the amount of ſix or ſeven. In the mean time, the amber ſhould be melted in another unglazed veſſel, in the manner hereafter deſcribed; and when the oil is ſufficiently boiled, the fuſed amber muſt be poured into it. In order to ſoften the amber, and aſſiſt its fuſion, two ounces of linſeed oil muſt be added to it. When the amber is wholly melted, it muſt be added to the linſeed oil prepared as above, and the whole boiled for about the ſpace of two minutes; after which the fluid muſt be ſtrained through a coarſe cloth; and when cold, put into a bottle well corked, to prevent it from drying. The amber ought to be fuſed over a very briſk fire. The piece intended to be varniſhed muſt be previouſly well poliſhed, and the varniſh applied in the following manner:—The varniſh muſt be mixed with a ſmall quantity of turpentine, and a little lamp black; after which one coat is to be laid on the piece by means of a hair-pencil: when this is dry, another muſt be laid on in the ſame manner, and the proceſs repeated until four coats have been applied, taking care that each be completely dry before the application of the next; after which the piece muſt be put into a ſtove, or oven, and, when the drying is completed, poliſhed with pumice and Tripoli powder. The cups ought to be made of hazel, alder, or cherry-tree, which are preferable to other woods for this purpoſe, from their being porous when perfectly dry, and not liable to warp. The cups, or other articles, muſt be dried in an oven, and finely poliſhed, previous

to the application of the varniſh. A red ground may be given to the article by mixing a little minium, or rather cinnabar, with the varniſh; or any other colour may be mixed with it as may beſt ſuit the fancy of the operator.

Turkey.

The Grand Signior's preſs, eſtabliſhed at Scutari, has produced the following works:—1. A Commentary on a book called "The Revelation of Myſteries," 267 pages, in ſmall 4to.—2. A Commentary on the Book of the Hundred Regents, 88 pages, ſmall 4to.—3. An Arabic Grammar, from Yrub Awamel, 118 pages, in ſmall 4to.—The Books of Euclid, in the Arabic language, with the Commentaries of Bonnycaſtle.

America.

The following is ſaid to be a correct liſt of the periodical works now publiſhing in the United States:—

The Literary Miſcellany, quarterly, at Cambridge.

The Literary Magazine and American Regiſter, monthly, at Philadelphia.

The Mathematical Correſpondent, New York.

The Aſſembly's Miſſionary Magazine, or Evangelical Intelligencer; Philadelphia, monthly, with portraits.

The Monthly Anthology and Boſton Review, containing original ſketches and reports of literature, religion, hiſtory, arts, and manners; at Boſton.

The Medical Repoſitory, quarterly, New York.

Collections of the Hiſtorical Society, publiſhed at Boſton annually.

Tranſactions of the American Philoſophical Society.

Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

The Polyanthus, Boſton, monthly, with plates.

The Medical and Agricultural Regiſter, monthly.

The Monthly Regiſter and Review of the United States, at Charleſtown.

The Connecticut Evangelical Magazine, at Hartford, monthly.

The Maſſachuſett's Miſſionary Magazine, at Boſton, monthly.

The Piſcataqua Evangelical Magazine, at Portſmouth, every two months.

The Maſſachuſett's Baptiſt Miſſionary Magazine, occaſionally, at Boſton.

The Chriſtian's Magazine, New York, quarterly.

The Chriſtian Monitor, quarterly, Boſton.

The Panopliſt, Boſton.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Five Lovers! a Comic Opera, now performing with univerſal Applauſe at the Theatre Royal, Dublin. Compoſed by T. Cooke, and dedicated to the Ducheſs of Bedford. 10s. 6d.

IN the overture and other muſic of the Five Lovers, we find much novelty of idea, a caſt or ſtyle of melody perfectly dramatic, and in the baſſes and *combinations* a reſpectable portion of ſcience. The variety and relief of the ſeveral airs beſpeak great judgment, as well as a fertile conception; and well merit the favourable reception with which the muſic of this favourite piece has been diſtinguiſhed in Dublin.

The Glorious Battle of Trafalgar, in deſcriptive Muſic, &c. &c. Compoſed by John Watler. 5s.

Mr. Watler commences this ſea-piece with "The Cruizing of the Britiſh Fleet off Cadiz;" he then gives us the "Signals;" we are then led ſucceſſively to the circumſtances of the "Bearing down in two Columns on the Enemy, Clearing the Ships for Action, Drums beating to Quarters, Lord Nelſon's Signal, the Engagement, Boarding, &c. &c.:" the whole concluding with an "Elegy on the Death of the Britiſh Commander." We find in this production a great variety of matter, the greater part of which is perfectly appropriate, and well expreſſes the ſituations to which it is applied, and the ſentiments it is wont to inſpire. The modulation, if not profound, is eaſy and unaffected; and the baſs is, for the moſt part, choſen with judgment.

Poor Stolen Mary. Written by Mr. E. Button; ſet to Muſic by F. H. Barthelemon, Eſq. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Barthelemon has not only ſet the words of this ſong in an impreſſive and affecting ſtyle, but has diſplayed much judgment and ſcience in the harmony and modulation; eſpecially in the *canon* in the *fifth* and *eighth*, to which he has repeated the poetry in the laſt page. We here find much of that ingenuity and contrivance for which the maſters of the old ſchool were famed, and of which we ſee very few ſpecimens in the productions of modern times.

The

The Ghoſt, an Elegy, with Accompaniments for the Piano-Forte and German Flute. The Words taken from the Erſe, by Mr. Derrick. The Muſic compoſed by R. Lowe, Kidderminſter. 1s. 6d.

We cannot announce this little compoſition as free from defects, yet muſt in candour allow that it is far from being deſtitute of merit. Indeed, when we conſider it as the production of a young man, and a young man *ſelf-taught*, we not only feel inclined to ſpeak of it with tenderneſs, but conſider it a juſtice due to the author to give him that encouragement, and to recommend to him that perſeverance, which cannot but tend to place him hereafter in one of the reſpectable ranks of vocal compoſers.

Dr. Watts's Divine and Moral Songs for Children. Set to Muſic in Twenty-four familiar Airs, by T. Purday. 4s.

Theſe hymns are profeſſedly adapted to the practice of juvenile performers, and to that claſs of practitioners will be found highly acceptable. The melodies are in general ſimple, yet expreſſive, and the baſſes are arranged with ability. We are ſuch friends to the domeſtic uſe of ſacred muſic on the Lord's Day, that we cannot but recommend this little work to the notice of all muſical families, nor withhold the expreſſion of our wiſh to ſee ſuch publications more general.

"*The Anchor of Hope is the Harbour of Love,*" *a Sea Ballad, ſung by Mr. Hill, of Covent-Garden Theatre. Compoſed, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by John Monro.* 1s.

The melody of this ballad is eaſy and natural in its ſtyle, and conveys the ſentiment of the poetry with force and juſtneſs. The words are by Mr. Rannie, whoſe labours are ſo well known to the lovers of lyric verſe, and by whom the public has been juſt obliged with a volume conſiſting of ingenious and intereſting muſical dramas, ſelect poems, ballads, &c. &c.

"*My Mother,*" *a Song. The Muſic compoſed by Mr. Watler, and inſcribed to Miſs Cotwell and Miſs Auguſta Cotwell.* 1s. 6d.

We are much pleaſed with the eaſe and ſimplicity of the melody now before us. The words of this ſong have more than once come under our notice with other muſic, but not with any that has appeared more analogous than the preſent; yet we cannot paſs unnoticed the plagiariſm with which it opens, and which, indeed, muſt ſtrike every one who has ever heard a certain well known evening hymn.

The Thirſty Family, a favourite Comic Song, dedicated to all the Odd Fellows in the United Kingdom. Written by S. Finley, Eſq., compoſed by John Birch. 1s.

The "Thirſty Family" is a ſong of low humour, not without merit, yet, perhaps, little calculated for genteel ſociety. The air has the praiſe of being adapted to the words; and the general effect will prove agreeable to the lovers of whim and broad mirth.

Song, with Piano-forte, Violin, and Trumpet Accompaniments. The Words by W. Hamber, Eſq. of Birmingham; the Muſic by W. Howgill, Organiſt, Whitehaven. 2s.

Mr. Howgill has acquitted himſelf in this ſong with conſiderable ability. The ſeveral paſſages and harmonic tranſitions are well ſuited to the ſentiments of the poetry, and produce all that varied effect for which a judicious compoſer would be ſolicitous.

The Duke of Bedford's Grand, Slow, and Quick Marches. Compoſed and arranged for the Harp or Piano-forte, by T. Cooke, of the Theatre Royal, Dublin. 2s.

Theſe marches are compoſed in a ſtyle highly creditable to Mr. Cooke's talents. In the firſt we find much martial dignity, and in the ſecond a livelineſs of imagination particularly appropriate to the *quick ſtep*.

Zephyrs miſled on Sportive Wing, ſung by Mr. Gibbon, at the Theatre Royal Drury-lane, and at Private Concerts in London and Margate. The Words written by John Kennedy, Eſq.; the Muſic by John Birch. 1s.

Mr. Birch has ſet this ſong with much taſte and expreſſion. The melody is eaſy and graceful, and the ſymphonies are fanciful and flowing; while the baſs is agreeably and judiciouſly varied.

Tom Larboard, ſung with unbounded Applauſe by Mr. Gibbon at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. Written by Mr. Boden, and ſet by Mr. J. Birch. 1s.

"Tom Larboard" is one of thoſe broad ſimple ballads which cannot fail to pleaſe the lovers of nature in her genuine attire. The ſentiments are as open and free, and the melody is as bold and plain, as the heart of a Britiſh ſailor could wiſh.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*** The Uſe of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requeſted.*

The Taje Mabel Agra.
Ditto, taken from the Garden.
Drawn, engraved, and publiſhed by W. Daniell.

THESE form a part of the ſplendid and excellent ſeries of Eaſt Indian views, painted, engraved, and publiſhed by Mr. Daniell; and diſplay a moſt beautiful ſpecimen of Indian architecture, which, however ſtrongly it exhibits the original genius of that people, is unlike any thing in Europe. In the richneſs and profuſion of ornament, it perhaps reſembles the florid gothic more than any other architecture. We do not mean to ground this remark on a ſimilarity in the form; but it appears to be dictated by a ſomething of a congenial taſte. This ſeries of views are in the higheſt degree valuable, not only from the ſuperior genius diſplayed in their execution, but as they illuſtrate the hiſtory and manners of a country ſo important and intimately connected with our own.

Miſcellaneous Iriſh Scenery. Walmſley pinxt., Cartwright ſculpt. Publiſhed by J. Daniell, 481, Strand.
Plate I. Muckroſs Abbey, Killarney.
II. White Abbey, near Limerick.
III. Trim Caſtle.
IV. Roughty Bridge, County of Kerry.

Theſe views are of that deſcription which pleaſes and intereſts various claſſes among the admirers of the fine arts. To a native of the place where the views are taken, they muſt neceſſarily be highly gratifying; and to the curious of any other country they furniſh an inexhauſtible amuſement. The points of view are ſelected with Mr. Walmſley's uſual taſte; they are executed in a very reſpectable manner; and form, we believe, the ſecond number of *Miſcellaneous Iriſh Views.*

A Pair of Prints. The Stag at Bay, and Whipping-off the Hounds. The Fox Chaſe, or View Halloo. Howitt del., Ellis aqua tint., Pollard ſculpt.

The animals deſigned by Howitt are generally marked with ſpirit and taſte: but in theſe deſigns the horſes are not quite equal to what we ſhould have expected from his pencil. When a *great perſonage*, ſeveral years ago, did the late Mr. Whitbread the honour of taking a ſurvey of his brewhouſe, and was ſhewn a dray-horſe which was conſidered as the moſt perfect animal of that claſs, his Majeſty, after examining all the proportions with great attention, remarked that *it was a very fine horſe, but had too much bone and too little muſcle.* This is not preciſely the caſe with the horſes in theſe prints. They are deficient in bone and muſcle too: they are neither large enough nor ſtrong enough for hunters. The landſcape is very appropriate; extremely well deſigned, and very well engraved; and, conſidered on the whole, both the engravings are entitled to a ſuperior rank in the claſs of what are generally denominated furniture prints.

Huſbandmen buying Corn.
The Cottage Door—Which is the Way?
The Alehouſe Door—Come, let's be going!
From Drawings by George Morland. Engraved and publiſhed by Thomas Williamſon, 21, Chalton-ſtreet, Sommer's Town.

It may be neceſſary to explain that the inſcriptions, "*Which is the Way?*" &c. allude to the ſcenes delineated: one of them repreſents a traveller enquiring his road from ſome cottagers; and the other, a trio of Engliſh boors ſeated on a bench, and taking their parting cup of Britiſh Burgundy (*vulgo*, ale) at an alehouſe door. They are drawn in Morland's uſual ſtyle, and diſplay a natural and truly Engliſh repreſentation of the characters delineated; are engraved in the chalk manner in a very reſpectable ſtyle; and extremely well calculated for a drawing book, for which they are intended.

The Wreck of the Lady Burgeſs Eaſt India Ship, Captain Richard Swinton, amongſt the Cape de Verde Iſlands, April 21, 1806. R. Sartorius pinxt.; H. Merke ſculpt. Publiſhed by Orme, Bond-ſtreet.

Out of one hundred and eighty perſons who were aboard at the time of this dreadful wreck, thirty periſhed. The view is taken at day-break, three hours previous to the ſhips going to pieces, and repreſents the point of time when the female paſſengers were ſaved. The ſingular effect of the waves foaming againſt the concealed rocks, and the impreſſion which the repreſentation of ſuch a ſcene muſt make upon the mind of every ſpectator, render it an intereſting print:

but the effect might have been ſtill more heightened, by more force in the engraving, which is in aquatint.

The picture of the Death of Lord Nelſon, which Mr. Devis has nearly finiſhed for Meſſrs. Boydell and Co., contains portraits of all the perſons that were preſent when that lamented event took place; and, as it is intended to be an exact repreſentation of the ſcene, a model taken from that part of the veſſel is copied, and no other perſons are introduced except thoſe that were really preſent, viz. Dr. Scott, chaplain; Mr. Beatty, ſurgeon; the ſurgeon's mate; Captain Yeld, who was firſt Lieutenant in the Victory; Sir Thomas Hardy; Lieutenant Collingwood; Mr. Burke, purſer; Lord Nelſon's ſervant. This is building painting upon truth; and had this ſuperſtructure been more generally built upon by *the painters of other times*, their pictures would have been a valuable record of many places, perſons, and things, which are now involved in obſcurity: for *fiction*, however finely imagined, muſt remain *fiction*; but *truth*, though in ſome few inſtances it may not be quite ſo pictureſque, is ſtill *truth*,—and truth is immutable.

We are gratified to learn, that Mr. Bromley, whoſe works we have had frequent occaſion to notice as entitled to rank very high in the arts, has engaged to engrave it.

Mr. Charles Knight's large engraving of Lord Nelſon, from Mrs. Damer's buſt, is found to have a very good effect in ſeveral large rooms in which it has been placed. To ſuch corporate bodies as wiſh to exhibit a memorial of this great man in their town-halls, or other public buildings, it will not perhaps be eaſy to fix upon a delineation ſo well calculated for the purpoſe.

Random and Co., of Bloomſbury, have publiſhed a very neat caſt of a miniature model of a buſt of Lord Nelſon's head. It is a profile in *alto relief*, and very like ſome of the portraits that are eſteemed the moſt ſtriking reſemblances of the gallant Admiral. He is placed on a blue ground, in a deep ebony oval frame: it has a very pretty effect; though, we think, it would have had a much better if the pedeſtal, which is inſcribed *Trafalgar*, had been broader.

A picture, by Mr. James Howe, a young artiſt, whoſe genius has rendered him a happy painter of horſes, dogs, and other animals, may be ſeen, between the hours of ten and three in the afternoon, at No. 10, Percy-ſtreet, Rathbone Place. The picture, which is as large as life, is of a handſome and ſpirited cream-coloured horſe, the property of his Majeſty, at Windſor—with a ſpaniel, or lap-dog, as his companion. The horſe, who had been painted without perceiving it, on being afterwards moved from the ſtall, ſaw his likeneſs at ſome diſtance, and being inſtantly fired with a love-fit in all its ſymptoms, as for a beautiful female of his own ſpecies brought to him, his eager ardour to make an *aſſault* could hardly be reſtrained by the efforts of the attending groom and others preſent.

Some of the readers of our laſt Retroſpect having expreſſed a wiſh to know who was the inventor of the art of *Polyautography*, or taking impreſſions from original drawings made on ſtone, we have made the enquiry, and find it is aſcribed to Aloys Senefelder, a German; though by ſome it is ſaid to be of a more ancient date. Be this as it may, thus multiplying the drawing of a great maſter, without loſing a particle of that ſpirit, freedom, and characteriſtic touch, which conſtitutes its great merit, is ſurely a moſt valuable diſcovery in the fine arts; and brings the artiſt, in one branch, upon a par with the author more than he was heretofore conſidered to be: as Addiſon remarked in the Spectator, No. 166, "The circumſtance which gives authors an advantage above all theſe great maſters, is this, that they can multiply their originals; or rather, can make copies of their works to what number they pleaſe, which ſhall be as valuable as the originals themſelves."

The election of a Preſident for the Royal Academy takes place this month. The public have for ſome time paſt been much agitated by *elections*; and an election, previous to its commencement, or during its continuance, is rather a ticklish ſubject, we may be permitted to expreſs a hope that, whatever may have been their former conduct, the R. A.'s will keep in recollection the motto which their reſpectable ſecretary for foreign correſpondence has prefixed to the laſt number of *Academic Annals*.

——"Ours are the plans of peace;
To live like brothers, and, conjunctive all,
Embelliſh life."

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN NOVEMBER.

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

GERMANY.

*First Bulletin of the Grand Army.**

"*Bamberg, Oct.* 8.

"The injurious conduct of Pruſſia towards France commenced at a very diſtant period. Firſt, ſhe took up arms with a view of profiting by the internal diſorders of France. She was ſeen ready to come forward at the moment of the invaſion of Holland by the Duke of York; and, notwithſtanding the events of the laſt war, although ſhe had no cauſe of complaint againſt France, ſhe took up arms again, and ſigned, the 1ſt of October, 1805, the famous treaty of Potſdam, which was, in leſs than a month, ſuperſeded by the Treaty of Vienna.

"Towards Ruſſia ſhe acted injuriouſly. Who can forget the non-execution of the Treaty of Potſdam, or the ſubſequent concluſion of that of Vienna?

"Her injurious conduct towards the Emperor of Germany and the whole Germanic Body, is more aggravated, and of longer date, as is generally known. She always acted in oppoſition to the Diet. When the Empire was at war, ſhe took care to be at peace with its enemies. Her treaties with Auſtria were never faithfully executed; ſhe uniformly ſtudied to embroil other powers, in the view of gaining ſome advantage, at the expence of either or both of the contending parties.

"Thoſe who ſuppoſe that ſuch an intereſted verſatility of conduct was ſolely to be attributed to the reigning Sovereign, are greatly miſtaken. During an interval of fifteen years, the Court of Berlin has been a kind of ſtage, upon which different parties tried their ſtrength, and in their turns obtained the aſcendancy. On one day the deciſion was for War: on another for Peace. The leaſt important political circumſtance—the ſlighteſt incident—often gave the advantage to one of the parties; and the King, in the midſt of theſe oppoſing Councils, in a very labyrinth of intrigue, was fickle and undecided, with the greateſt intentional rectitude.

"It was known at Paris, that the advocates for peace in Pruſſia had really been alarmed in conſequence of the moſt audacious falſehoods and deceitful appearances, and that they had totally loſt their influence; while the War Faction, taking advantage of their errors and deſpondency, redoubled their exertions, alleged provocation on provocation, and accumulated inſults; ſo that things were brought to ſuch a point, that war became inevitable.

"The Emperor was then convinced, that circumſtances would oblige him to take up arms againſt an Ally. He therefore ordered preparations.

"Troops marched with the greateſt rapidity from Berlin. The Pruſſian army entered Saxony. They advanced to the frontiers of the Confederation, and inſulted their outpoſts.

"On the 24th of September, the Imperial Guard quitted Paris for Bamberg, where it arrived on the 6th of October. Orders were iſſued for the army to march, and it immediately began to advance.

"The Emperor ſet out from Paris the 25th of September; the 28th he arrived at Mentz; the 2d of October at Wurzburgh; and the 6th at Bamberg.

"The ſame day two ſhots were fired by the Pruſſian huſſars at a French Field Officer, in view of the armies.

"On the 7th, his Majeſty the Emperor received a Courier from Mentz, ſent by the Prince of Benevento (Talleyrand), with two important diſpatches. One was a letter from the King of Pruſſia, containing twenty pages, which, in fact, was nothing but a paltry pamphlet againſt France, ſuch as thoſe produced by the writers of the Engliſh Cabinet at five hundred pounds per annum! The Emperor, before he finiſhed the reading, turned to thoſe about him, and ſaid, 'I pity my Brother the King of Pruſſia!—he underſtands not French.—Surely, he cannot have read this rhapſody?' This Letter was accompanied by the celebrated Note of M. de Knobelſdorff.—'Marſhal!' ſaid the Emperor to Berthier, 'they give us a rendezvous of honour for the 8th.—They ſay a handſome Queen is there, who deſires to ſee battles, let us be polite, and march without delay for Saxony?' The Emperor was correctly informed: for the Queen of Pruſſia is with the Army equipped like an Amazon, wearing the uniform of her regiment of dragoons, and writing twenty letters a day to all parts of the kingdom, to excite the inhabitants againſt the French. It appears like the conduct of the frenzied Armida, ſetting fire to her own palace. Next to her Majeſty, Prince Louis of Pruſſia, a brave young man, incited by the War Faction, vainly hopes to gain honour and renown in the viciſſitudes of war. Following the example of thoſe two great perſonages, all the adherents of the court ſeem eager for War. But when War ſhall preſent itſelf in all its horrors, the feelings and the language of all theſe will be widely different; they will each then be deſirous of vindicating themſelves from the charge of having drawn down the thunders of war upon the peaceable provinces of the North: then, by a natural conſequence,

* To illuſtrate the operations of the French Armies, we have introduced a correct Map of the Seat of War.

will be ſeen thoſe very perſons, now ſo clamorous for war, not only eager to exculpate themſelves, but incenſed at the reſults of their own conduct; and even attempting to throw the odium of the meaſures upon the King, who was merely the dupe of their own intrigues and artifices."

Second Bulletin.

"*Auma, Oct.* 12.

"The Emperor ſet out from Bamberg the 8th, at three o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Cronach at nine. His Majeſty traverſed the Foreſt of Franconia at day-break; on the 9th proceeded to Eberſdorff, and thence to Schleitz, where he was preſent at the firſt Action of the Campaign. He returned to lie at Eberſdorff; he proceeded on the 10th to Schleitz, and arrived the 11th at Auma, where he lay, after paſſing the day at Gera. Head-quarters have juſt been transferred to Gera. All the orders of the Emperor have been moſt ſucceſsfully executed.

"On the 7th Marſhal Soult advanced to Bayreuth. The 9th he puſhed on to Hoff, where he took poſſeſſion of the enemy's magazines, and made ſeveral priſoners. He advanced to Plauen on the 10th. Marſhal Ney followed in his rear, at the diſtance of half a day's march.

"On the 8th, the Grand-Duke of Berg (Murat) advanced with the light cavalry from Cronach towards Saalburg—he was attended by the 25th regiment of light infantry. One Pruſſian regiment appeared inclined to defend the paſſage of the Saale; but after a cannonade of half an hour, apprehenſive of being turned, it abandoned its poſition.

"The 9th, the Grand-Duke of Berg advanced upon Schleitz, where a Pruſſian General with 10,000 men was poſted. The Emperor arrived at noon, and ordered the Prince De Ponte-Corvo to attack and take poſſeſſion of the village, which he deemed of importance. The Prince diſpoſed his columns in order, and advanced at their head. He carried the village, and purſued the flying enemy. In the courſe of the night a great number of priſoners were taken. General Watier, with the 4th regiment of huſſars, and the 5th of chaſſeurs, made a fine and ſpirited charge againſt three Pruſſian regiments. Four companies of the 27th light infantry, which were poſted in a plain, were charged by the Pruſſian huſſars;—but they were received in ſuch a ſtile as became French infantry coping with Pruſſian cavalry!—200 horſemen lay on the field of battle!—the French infantry were commanded by General Maiſons. A Colonel of the enemy was among the dead, two pieces of cannon taken, 300 were made priſoners, and in the whole 400 men were killed; our loſs was trifling. The Pruſſian infantry threw down their arms, and fled trembling from the French bayonets! The Grand-Duke led ſeveral of the charges ſword in hand.

"On the 10th, the Prince De Ponto-Corvo removed his head-quarters to Auma. The 14th, the Grand-Duke of Berg arrived at Gora. Leſalle, General of Brigade of the cavalry of reſerve, cut off an eſcort of the enemy's baggage; 500 covered waggons and open carriages were captured; they contained ſeveral articles highly important to the operations of a campaign.

"The left wing has been equally ſucceſsful. Marſhal Lannes entered Coburg on the 8th, and advanced againſt Grafenthal on the 9th. He attacked on the 10th, the advanced guard of Prince Hohenlohe, which was commanded by Prince Louis of Pruſſia, one of the leaders of the War Faction. The cannonade did not laſt above two hours; it proceeded only from a half of the diviſion of General Suchet. The Pruſſian cavalry was cut off by the 9th and 10th regiments of huſſars. The Pruſſian infantry were unable to make an orderly retreat; part were cut off in a march, the remainder found ſhelter in the woods. We made 1000 priſoners, 600 were left dead on the field, and 30 pieces of cannon fell into our hands.

"Prince Louis of Pruſſia, a brave and loyal ſoldier, ſeeing the rout of his corps, oppoſed himſelf ſingly to a Marſhal Des Logis, of the 10th regiment of huſſars. 'Surrender, Colonel,' ſaid the huſſar, 'or you are a dead man!' The Prince anſwered by a blow of his ſabre—his antagoniſt ran him through the body, on which the Prince inſtantly fell dead. If the laſt days of his life were thoſe of a bad Citizen, his death was glorious, though to be regretted. His end was ſuch as he deſired, that of a good ſoldier! Two of his Aids-de-Camp were killed near him. On his perſon were found ſome letters from Berlin, from which it appeared the project of the enemy had been to commence operations immediately, and that the War Faction, at the head of which were the Queen and the young Prince, had always feared the pacific intentions of the King, whoſe love for his ſubjects they thought would induce him to temporiſe. It may now be ſaid, the very outſet of war has deſtroyed one of its authors!

"Neither Dreſden nor Berlin are covered by an army. Turned on its left, taken in the fact at the moment when it committed itſelf to the moſt hazardous operations, the Pruſſian army at the very outſet is placed in the moſt critical ſituation. On the 12th it occupied Eiſenach, Gotha, Erfurt, Weimar. The French army occupied Saalfeld and Gera, and was about to advance to Naumburg and Jena. Parties of light cavalry ſweep the plains of Leipzig!"

Fifth Bulletin.

BATTLE OF JENA.

"*Jena, Oct.* 15.

"The battle of Jena has wiped away the diſgrace of the battle of Roſbach, and in ſeven days concluded a campaign which has wholly quieted all the dreadful preparations for war with which the Pruſſian heads were ſo much poſſeſſed.

"The

"The following was the position of the army on the 13th:—

"The Grand-Duke of Berg and Marshal Davoust were with their corps of their army at Naumburg, having a part at Leipzig and Halle.

"The corps of Marshal Prince Ponte-Corvo was on the march to come up to Naumburg.

"The corps of Marshal Lannes advanced to Jena; the corps of Marshal Augereau was placed in the position of Khala.

"The corps of Marshal Ney was at Rotha.

"The head-quarters were at Gera.

"The Emperor was on the march to proceed to Jena.

"The corps of Marshal Soult was on the march from Gera, to take a more convenient position upon the straight road from Naumburg to Jena.

"The position of the enemy was the following:—

"The King of Prussia wished to commence hostilities on the 9th of October, by bearing down his right wing on Frankfort, with his centre on Wurtzburg, and his left wing on Bamberg. All the divisions of his army were disposed for the accomplishment of this plan; but the French army turning him upon the extremity of his left wing, was found in a few days at Saalburg, at Lobenstein, at Schleitz, at Gera, and at Naumburg. The Prussian army seeing itself turned, occupied the days of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, in calling in their detachments, and on the 13th formed itself in order of battle between Capelsdorff and Auerstadt, being about 150,000 men strong.

"On the 13th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Emperor came to Jena, and on a small elevated flat, beset by our advanced guard, reconnoitred the positions of the enemy, in order to manœuvre in such a way as next day to force the different passes on the Saal, and so to fall on. The enemy made a vigorous opposition, and seemed by their dispositions, on an inaccessible position on the highway between Jena and Weimar, to think that the French could not stretch out upon the plain without previously forcing that passage. It did not appear possible, in fact, to bring the artillery upon the flat, which was so small, that four battalions could scarcely open out their ranks upon it.

"The men were set at work the whole night to make a way over the ruts, and at length succeeded in bringing the artillery upon the height.

"Marshal Davoust received orders to defile near Naumburg, for the purpose of defending the defiles of Koesen, as the enemy wanted to march upon Naumburg, in order to reach Apolda, and fall upon his rear in case he remained in the situation he then was.

"The corps of Marshal Prince Ponte-Corvo was destined to stretch out by Naumburg, in order to fall upon the rear guard of the enemy, in case he bent strongly toward Naumburg or Jena.

"The heavy cavalry, which had not yet come up with the army, could not be entirely brought on by mid-day. The cavalry of the Imperial Guard was at the distance of thirty-six hours march, notwithstanding the heavy journey which it had performed since it left Paris; but it was come to that moment of the war, when no single consideration should outweigh to deprive them of the advantage of being the first to meet and fall upon the enemy.

"The Emperor placed the whole corps of Marshal Lannes in order of battle upon the level height, which the enemy seemed to overlook (they occupied a position over against it). This corps was placed under the care of General Victor; each division formed a wing. Marshal Lefebre ordered the Imperial Guard into a square battalion upon the highest point. The Emperor kept the watch in the midst of his brave men. The night presented a remarkable spectacle: two armies, the one of which extended its front upon a line of six hours march, fired the air with its lights; the other, the lights of which seemed to be brought into one small point; and in the one, as well as in the other, all watchfulness and motion. The lights of the two armies were at half cannon shot distance respectively; the sentinels were almost touching; and there was not a single motion on either side, which could not be heard from the other.

The divisions of Marshals Ney and Soult took up the whole night in marching. At break of day the whole army was under arms. Gazan's division was disposed in three ranks; the left on the level height; Suchet's division formed the right; the Imperial Guards occupied the summit of a height. Each of these corps had their artillery in the little spaces between.

"From the town and neighbouring vallies the passes had been discovered by which the troops, which could not be placed upon the level height, might extend themselves in the easiest manner; and this is surely the first occasion when an army had to defile through so small a pass.

"A thick fog obscured the day. The Emperor passed before the different lines: he commanded his soldiers to take care of the Prussian cavalry, which had been described as being so formidable; he bade them remember that a year was not elapsed since Ulm was taken; that the Prussian army, like the Austrian then, was surrounded—had been driven from their line of operations, and lost their magazines; that they at the present moment no longer fought for honour, but for a retreat; that they alone fought to make themselves an opening upon different points, and that the corps of the army, which should let them pass, would lose its honour and its glory.

"To these inspiriting words the soldiers answered, with a loud cry of "*Let us onward!*" The light troops began the action. They opened

opened a very brisk fire. Good as was the position of the enemy, he was nevertheless driven out; and the French army marched out in the plain, and began to form in the order of battle.

"The enemy's army, which on their side had no other view than to fall on whenever the fog should have cleared up, took up their arms. An army of 50,000 men from the left wing posted itself to cover the defiles of Naumburg, and to get possession of the passes of Koesen. But this was already anticipated by Marshal Davoust. The two other armies, one amounting to 80,000 men strong, placed themselves before the French army, which was opening out from the level height of Jena. The mist hung over both armies, lasting two hours; but at length was dissipated by the brightness of the sun. The two armies mutually beheld each other at the distance of less than cannon-shot. The left wing of the French army supporting itself against a village and the woods, was commanded by Marshal Augereau. The Imperial guard shewed their fire upon the centre, which was maintained by Marshal Lannes; the right wing was drawn together out of the corps of Marshal Soult, who had only a small corps of 3000 men, purely composed of troops which had arrived of his light corps.

"The enemy's army was numerous, and displayed a fine cavalry; their manœuvres were exactly and rapidly executed. The Emperor had chosen to delay coming to an engagement for two hours, in order to watch the positions which the enemy should take after the action of the morning, and to give the necessary orders to the troops, especially the cavalry, which required the greatest care. But the impetuosity of the French was too ardent for him. Several battalions had begun to engage in the village of Hollstedt. He saw that the enemy was in motion to drive them out; he gave immediate orders to Marshal Lannes to march with expedition to the support of the village. Marshal Soult had attacked a wood on the right. The enemy having made a movement with his right wing upon our left, Marshal Augereau was commanded to repulse them, and in less than an hour the action was general. Two hundred and fifty, or three hundred thousand men, with seven or eight hundred pieces of artillery, scattered death in every direction, and exhibited one of the most awful events ever witnessed on the theatre of history. On one side, as well as on the other, every manœuvre was performed as if it were on a parade.

"Among our troops there was not for a moment the least disorder; the victory was not uncertain for an instant. The Emperor had all along by him, besides his Imperial Guard, a large body of troops, as a reserve to act in unforeseen events.

"Marshal Soult having got possession of the wood, which occupied him two hours, made a movement in advance. At that instant the Emperor gave orders that the division of French cavalry in reserve should begin to take post, and that the two new divisions from the army of Marshal Ney should take station upon the field of battle by the rear. All the troops of the reserve were advanced to the foremost line, which being thus strengthened, threw the enemy into disorder, and they instantly retired.

"They retrieved themselves during the last hour; but were cast into dreadful confusion, at the moment when our division of dragoons and cuirassiers having the Grand Duke of Berg at their head, were able to take a part in the engagement. These brave cavaliers, fearing that the fate of the day would be determined without their assistance, then, bore the Prussians down before them in great confusion wherever they met them. The Prussian cavalry and infantry could not withstand the shock. In vain did they form themselves into a square: five of their battalions were put to the rout—artillery, cavalry, infantry, all were surprized and taken. The French came at the same instant to Weimar as the enemy, who found themselves pursued for six hours.

"On our right wing, Marshal Davoust did wonders. Not only did he maintain his ground, but he followed fighting for the space of three hours against the great body of the enemy's troops from the defiles of Koesen.

"This Officer to a distinguished bravery joins a vast deal of firmness, the first recommendation of a warrior. He was supported by Generals Gudin, Friant, Morand, Daultranne, Chief of the General Staff, and by the steady intrepidity of his brave light corps.

"The result of the battle is from 30 to 40,000 prisoners of war, and more are continually coming in; three hundred pieces of cannon, immense magazines, and quantities of provisions. Among the prisoners are more than twenty Generals; among others several Lieutenant-Generals; one is Lieutenant-General Schmeitau. The amount of the loss of the Prussian army is enormous; it is estimated at above 20,000 killed and wounded. Marshal Mollendorff is wounded; the Duke of Brunswick and General Ruchel are killed, and Prince Henry of Prussia is wounded desperately. According to the account of deserters, prisoners of war, and flags of truce, the disorder and confusion in the remainder of the enemy's army is at the utmost.

"On our side, we have only to lament the loss of Brigadier-General De Belli, a brave soldier; and the wound of Brigade General Couroux. Among the killed are Colonels Verges of the 12th Infantry of the Line, Lamotte of the 36th, Barbenegre of the 9th regiment of Hussars, Marigny of the 28th Chasseurs, Harispe of the 16th Light Infantry, Dalembourg of the 1st Dragoons, Nicholas of the 61st of the Line, Viala, of the 81st, and Higonet of the 108th.

"The

"The Huſſars and Chaſſeurs diſplayed a valour on this day, which entitles them to the higheſt praiſe. The Pruſſian cavalry were never able to ſtand againſt them, and all the attacks they made upon the Infantry were ſucceſsful.

"Of the French Infantry we ſhall ſay nothing. It is known long ſince that it is the beſt Infantry in the world. The Emperor declares, that the French Cavalry, after the experience of the two laſt campaigns and laſt battle, has not its like.

"The Pruſſian army has, in this campaign, loſt every point of retreat in its line of operations. Its left wing, followed by Marſhal Davouſt, begins its retreat to Weimar, at the ſame time that its right wing and centre take their retreat from Weimar towards Naumburg. The confuſion was therefore extraordinary. The King was forced to retreat acroſs the field at the head of his regiment of cavalry.

"Our loſs is 1000 to 1100 men killed, and 3000 wounded. The Grand-Duke of Berg is at this moment cloſe up to Erfurt, where is a corps of the enemy commanded by Marſhal Mollendorff and the Prince of Orange.

"The General Staff is occupied in preparing an official relation which ſhall make known with every detail all the different Corps and Regiments that have diſtinguiſhed themſelves; to entitle them to the eſteem and acknowledgments of the nation: if any thing were wanting, they have teſtified it amply in the enthuſiaſm and love they have ſhewn for their Emperor in the thickeſt of the fight.

"At one moment there was room for a doubt; every mouth at once was filled with the univerſal cry of '*Long live the Emperor!*' a ſentiment which ran through every heart in the midſt of the battle. The Emperor ſeeing his wings threatened by the cavalry, ſet forward at full gallop to the ſpot, to direct other manœuvres, and order a change of front.

"He was every moment annoyed with the ſhouts of '*Long live the Emperor!*' The Imperial Foot Guards, enraged not to be allowed to preſs on while they ſaw that every other corps was in motion, and that they were left inactive, ſeveral voices among them cried out '*Forward!*'—'What is this?' ſaid the Emperor: 'This can come from none other but ſome beardleſs boy that will give orders independent of me: let him wait till he has commanded in thirty battles before he takes upon him to adviſe me.'

"In the heavieſt of the fire, when the enemy had loſt almoſt all his Generals, it might be ſeen what Providence had done for us, which had ſpared our army. Not a man of diſtinction, on the ſide of the French, is injured or wounded. Marſhal Laſnes was grazed by a muſket bullet on the breaſt, but eſcaped unhurt. Marſhal Davouſt had his hat and clothes ſhot through in ſeveral places with ſmall bullets. The Emperor was continually ſurrounded, wherever he appeared by the Prince of Neufchatel, Marſhal Beſſieres; the Grand Marſhal of the Palace, Duroc; the Grand Maſter of the Horſe, Caulincourt; his Aides-de-Camp, and Equerry in Waiting. A part of the army did not fire a ſingle ſhot.

"Erfurt is taken; the Prince of Orange-Fulda, Marſhal Mollendorff, ſeveral other Generals, and a conſiderable number of the troops, are priſoners of war."

Fourteenth Bulletin.

"*Deſſau, Oct. 22, 1806.*

"Marſhal Davouſt arrived on the 20th at Wittenberg, and took by ſurpriſe the bridge on the Elbe, juſt as the enemy were ſetting fire to it.

"Marſhal Laſnes is arrived at Deſſau. The bridge was burnt. He ſet people to repair it immediately.

"The Marquis Luccheſini appeared before the advanced poſts, with a letter from the King of Pruſſia. The Emperor ſent the Grand Marſhal of his Palace, Duroc, to confer with him.

"Magdeburg is blockaded. The General of Diviſion Legrand, in his march to Magdeburg, has made ſome priſoners. Marſhal Soult has his poſts round the city. The Grand-Duke of Berg has ſent thither General Belliard, the Chief of his Staff. This general ſaw there the Prince of Hohenlohe. The language of the Pruſſian Officers was much changed. They loudly demand peace. 'What does your Emperor want?' ſaid they to us. 'Will he purſue us continually, ſo cloſely? We have not had a moment's repoſe ſince the battle.' Theſe Gentlemen, were, doubtleſs, accuſtomed to the manœuvres of the ſeven years war. They wanted to aſk three days to bury their *dead*. 'Think of the living,' ſaid the Emperor, 'leave to us the care of burying the dead; there is no need of a truce for that.'

"The confuſion in Berlin is extreme. All the good Citizens who groaned under the falſe direction given to the politics of their country, reproach the fire-brands kindled by England, with the ſad effects of their intrigues. There is but one cry in all the country—againſt the Queen. The enemy appears to be endeavouring to rally behind the Oder.

"The Sovereign of Saxony has thanked the Emperor for the generoſity with which he has treated him, and who is about to ſnatch him from the Pruſſian influence. However, a great number of his ſoldiers have periſhed in this ſquabble."

Fifteenth Bulletin.

"*Wittenberg, Oct. 28.*

"Here is the intelligence we have collected concerning the cauſes of this ſtrange war.

"General Schmettau (dead, a priſoner at Weimar) drew up a memorial, written with much force, in which he maintained that the Pruſſian army ought to regard itſelf as diſ-

honoured; that it was, notwithſtanding, in a ſtate to beat the French; and that it was neceſſary to make war.

"General Ruchel (killed) and Blucher (who only ſaved himſelf by a ſubterfuge, and by abuſing the French good faith) ſubſcribed this memoir, which was drawn up in the form of a petition to the King. Prince Louis Ferdinand of Pruſſia (killed) ſupported it by every ſpecies of ſarcaſm. The flame ſpread through every head. The Duke of Brunſwick (wounded very badly), a man known only to be without a will, and without deciſion, was enrolled in the war faction. In ſhort, the memoir, thus ſupported, was preſented to the King. The Queen undertook to diſpoſe the mind of the King, and to make known to him what was thought of him. She reported to him that he was not thought brave, and that if he did not make war, it was becauſe he was afraid of putting himſelf at the head of his army. The King, really as brave as any Pruſſian Prince, gave way, without ceaſing to preſerve the opinion that he committed a great fault.

"We ſhould ſignalize the men who have not partaken of the illuſions of the war partizans. Theſe are the reſpectable Field Marſhal Mollendorf and General Kalkreuth.

"We are aſſured, that after the fine charge of the 9th and 10th Regiments of Huſſars, at Saalfeld, the king ſaid, 'You pretended that the French cavalry was good for nothing; ſee, nevertheleſs, what the light cavalry is doing, and judge what Cuiraſſiers will do. Theſe troops have acquired their ſuperiority by fifteen years fighting. As many are neceſſary in order to equal them; but who among us could be ſo much the enemy of Pruſſia as to deſire this terrible proof?"

"The Emperor, already maſter of the communications and magazines of the enemy, wrote, on the 12th of this month, the letter which is annexed, which he ſent to the King of Pruſſia, by the Orderly Officer, Monteſquiou. This Officer arrived at four in the afternoon of the 13th, at the quarters of General Hohenlohe, who kept him there, and took the letter of which he was the bearer.

"The camp of the King of Pruſſia was about two leagues behind. The King ſhould, therefore, have received the letter of the Emperor at ſix in the evening at the lateſt. We are, however, aſſured that he did not receive it till nine o'clock in the morning, on the 14th; that is to ſay, when the battle was already begun.

"It is alſo mentioned, that the King of Pruſſia ſaid then—'If this letter had arrived ſooner, perhaps we might not have fought; but theſe young men's heads are ſo high, that if there had been a queſtion here of peace yeſterday, I ſhould not have led back a third of my army to Berlin.

"The King of Pruſſia had two horſes ſhot under him, and received a muſket-ball in his ſleeve. The Duke of Brunſwick has had all the blame in this war. He has ill conceived, and ill directed, the movements of the army. He thought the Emperor was at Paris when he found him on his flanks; he thought to have the lead in the movements, and he found himſelf already turned.

"As for the reſt, on the morning of the battle conſternation was already among the Chiefs. They perceived that they were ill poſted, and that they were going to play the laſt ſtroke of the monarchy. They all ſaid, 'Well! we ſhall pay in perſon:' the common ſentiment of men who preſerve little hope. The Queen was always to be found at the head-quarters at Weimar. It was neceſſary at laſt to tell her that circumſtances were ſerious, and that on the morrow great events for the Pruſſian monarchy might occur. She was deſirous that the King ſhould bid her go away, and in effect ſhe was reduced to the neceſſity of going away.

"Lord Morpeth, ſent by the Court of London to buy the Pruſſian blood—a miſſion really unworthy of a man like him—arrived, on the 11th, at Weimar, charged to make ſeducing offers, and to propoſe conſiderable ſubſidies. The horizon was already very cloudy; the Cabinet was not willing to ſee this envoy; he was told, that perhaps there was little ſafety for his perſon, and they engaged him to return to Hamburgh, there to wait the event. What would the Ducheſs of Devonſhire have ſaid, had ſhe ſeen her kinſman, charged with ſpreading the flame of war, and coming to offer poiſoned gold, obliged ſadly to retrace his ſteps in ſo great haſte? One cannot repreſs one's indignation to ſee England compromiſe the rank of reſpectable agents, and play a part ſo odious. We have, as yet, no news of a treaty between Pruſſia and Ruſſia, and it is certain, that up to this day, no Ruſſian has appeared in the Pruſſian territory. In other reſpects, the army deſire much to ſee them; they will find another Auſterlitz in Pruſſia.

"Prince Louis Ferdinand of Pruſſia, and the other Generals who have fallen under the firſt blows of the French, are at preſent mentioned as the principal movers in this incredible frenzy. The King, who has run all the chances of it, and who ſupports all the misfortunes which have been the reſults of it, is of all men who have been drawn in by it, he who would have remained the moſt foreign to it.

"There is at Leipzig ſuch a quantity of Engliſh goods, that ſixty millions have been already offered to redeem them. It is aſked what will England gain by all this? She might have recovered Hanover; kept the Cape of Good Hope; preſerved Malta; made an honourable peace, and reſtored tranquillity to the world. She was willing to excite Pruſſia againſt France—to provoke the Emperor and France:—Well! ſhe has conducted Pruſſia to her ruin, procured greater glory for the Emperor, and greater power for France; and the time approaches when we may declare England in a ſtate of continental blockade.

blockade. Is it then with blood that the Engliſh hoped to feed their commerce and reanimate their induſtry? Great miſchiefs may come upon England; Europe will attribute them to the loſs of that honeſt man and miniſter, who wiſhed to govern by great and liberal ideas, and whom the Engliſh people will one day deplore with tears of blood.

"The French columns are already marching upon Potſdam and Berlin. Deputies from Potſdam are arrived to requeſt protection.

Letter to the King of Pruſſia, carried by Monſieur De Monteſquiou, Captain, who ſet out from Gera the 13th of October, 1806, at ten o'clock in the morning, and arrived at the camp of General Hohenlohe at four o'clock in the afternoon.

"SIRE, MY BROTHER,

"I have only received upon the 7th your Majeſty's letter of the 25th of September. I am ſorry that you have been induced to ſign a pamphlet of that kind *. I only anſwer your Majeſty's letter for the purpoſe of aſſuring you, that I ſhall never attribute to your Majeſty the things contained in it. Every thing in it is contrary to the character of your Majeſty, and to the honour of us both. I pity and deſpiſe thoſe who have been the authors of ſuch a production. I have received immediately afterwards the note of your miniſter, dated the 1ſt of October. It has given me the rendezvous for the 8th. As a true Knight, I have kept my word, and am now in the middle of Saxony. Let your Majeſty believe me, I have ſuch a force, that all your Majeſty's forces cannot keep the victory long doubtful. But why ſhould we ſhed ſo much blood? For what purpoſe is it? I ſhall uſe to your Majeſty the ſame language that I uſed to the Emperor Alexander, before the battle of Auſterlitz. May Heaven grant, that corrupt men and fanatics, who are more the enemies of you and your throne, than they can be of me and my nation, may not give you the ſame advice, to bring you to the ſame reſult!

"Sire, I have been your friend for theſe ſix years. I do not wiſh to profit by this kind of vertigo which animates your councils, and which has made you commit errors in politics with which Europe is quite aſtoniſhed, and errors in a military point of view, with which Europe will ſoon reſound. If your Majeſty had, in your note, demanded any things that were poſſible for me to grant, I ſhould have granted them: you have aſked what would be diſhonour to me, and therefore you might be ſure about what would be my reply. War is, therefore, declared between us, and the alliance broken for ever. But why ſhould we ſhed the blood of our ſubjects? I ſet no value upon a victory which is purchaſed by the lives of a number of my children. If I were now beginning my military career, and if I could fear the changes of war, this language would be out of its place. Sire, *your* Majeſty *will be conquered*: You will have compromiſed the peace of your life, and the exiſtence of your ſubjects, without even the ſhadow of a pretext. This day you are unbroken, and may treat with me in a manner ſuitable to your rank: your Majeſty may treat with me before a month is over, but in a ſituation very different. Your Majeſty has permitted yourſelf to uſe irritating expreſſions, which have been artfully prepared. You have told me that you have often rendered me ſervices. Well, then, I ſhall give you a great proof of the recollection that I have of them. It is now in your power to ſave your ſubjects from the ravages of war. It has hardly now begun, and you may finiſh it, and Europe will be much indebted to you. If your Majeſty ſhall liſten to thoſe frantic perſons, who, fourteen years ago, wiſhed to take Paris, and who now have induced you to embark in a war, and in offenſive projects equally inconceivable, your Majeſty will do an injury to your people, that the remainder of your life will not be able to heal. Sire, I have nothing to gain in a conteſt with your Majeſty: I want nothing, nor ever did want any thing, from you. The preſent war is a moſt impolitic one. I feel that, perhaps, by this letter, I am irritating that ſenſibility which naturally belongs to every Sovereign; but the preſent circumſtances admit of no diſguiſe. I tell your Majeſty what I think. Let your Majeſty moreover permit me to tell you, that it is no great diſcovery to Europe to learn, that France is three times more populous, and as brave and warlike, as the States of your Majeſty. I have not given you any real ſubject for war. Let your Majeſty then order this ſwarm of malevolent and inconſiderate perſons to be ſilent, with that reſpect that is due to your throne, and reſtore that tranquillity that is due to yourſelf and to your dominions. If you will never again find an ally in me, you will find a man who is deſirous of never waging any wars that are not indiſpenſable for the intereſts of my people, and of never ſhedding blood in a conteſt with Sovereigns who have no *oppoſite intereſt to me from induſtry, commerce, and political ſyſtem.* I pray your Majeſty to ſee in this letter only the deſire I have to ſpare the effuſion of human blood, and to ſave a nation, that, from its geographical poſition, cannot be an enemy to mine, from the bitter repentance which it would have to feel, from having liſtened too

* "This alludes to a letter of the King of Pruſſia, conſiſting of 20 pages, which was a mere rhapſody, that the King, moſt certainly, could not have read nor underſtood. We cannot print it, becauſe whatever relates to the private correſpondence of Sovereigns, remains in the Port-folio of the Emperor, and does not come before the public. If we publiſh that of his Majeſty, it is becauſe many copies of it having been made at the Pruſſian Head Quarters (where it was much admired), one copy has fallen into our hands."

much to thoſe momentary paſſions which are ſo eaſily rouſed and appeaſed among all nations.

"Sire, my Brother, I pray God that he may have you in his worthy and holy keeping.

"Your Majeſty's good Brother,

"NAPOLEON."

Sixteenth Bulletin.

"*From my Imperial Camp, at Gera, October* 12, 1806."

"The Duke of Brunſwick has ſent his Marſhal of the Palace to the Emperor. The officer was entruſted with a letter, in which the Duke recommended his States to the protection of his Majeſty. The Emperor ſaid to him, 'If I were to demoliſh the city of Brunſwick, and if I did not leave one ſtone upon another, what would your Prince ſay? Does not the law of retaliation authorize me to do at Brunſwick what he would have done in my capital? To threaten to deſtroy cities may be merely the act of madneſs; but to attempt to deprive an whole army of brave men of their honour—to propoſe to them to quit Germany at ſtated marches, is what poſterity will hardly credit. The Duke of Brunſwick ought not to have committed ſuch an outrage. Men who have grown grey under arms, ſhould reſpect the honour of military men; it was not in the plains of Champagne that the General acquired the right to treat the French colours with ſuch contempt. Such a ſummons only diſhonours the ſoldier who makes it. That diſhonour does not belong to the King of Pruſſia: it attaches to the Chief of his military council—to the General to whom, in difficult circumſtances, he had confided his affairs. It is the Duke of Brunſwick alone whom France and Pruſſia can accuſe of the war. The frenzy of which that old General ſet the example, encouraged a ſet of turbulent young men, and hurried on the King contrary to his own diſpoſition and conviction. Sir, tell the inhabitants of the country of Brunſwick, that they will find the French generous enemies; that I wiſh to ſoften the rigours of war with regard to them; and that the inconvenience which the paſſage of troops may occaſion, will be againſt my inclination. Tell General Brunſwick that he ſhall be treated with all the attention due to a Pruſſian officer, but that I cannot recogniſe a Sovereign in a Pruſſian General. If the Houſe of Brunſwick loſe the ſovereignty of its anceſtors, it can only be aſcribed to the author of two wars,—who, in one, would have ſapped the Great Capital to its foundation; and who, in the other, attempted to diſhonour two hundred thouſand brave men, who perhaps might be conquered, but who would never be ſurpriſed out of the path of honour and glory. Much blood has been ſhed in a few days. Great diſaſters preſs upon the Pruſſian monarchy. How blameable is the man, who, by a ſingle word, might have prevented them, if, like Neſtor, riſing in the midſt of the councils, he had ſaid, 'Be ſilent, ye inconſiderate youth? Women, return to your ſpindles, and to the management of your domeſtic concerns! And you, Sire, believe the companion of the moſt illuſtrious of your predeceſſors; ſince the Emperor Napoleon does not wiſh for war, do not place him in the alternative of war or diſhonour. Do not engage yourſelves in a dangerous conteſt with an army, that boaſts of fifteen years ſpent in glorious labours, and that victory has accuſtomed to every ſacrifice.' Inſtead of holding this language, which agreed ſo well with the prudence of his years, and with the experience of ſo long a career, he has been the firſt to raiſe the cry of war; he has even been faithleſs to the ties of conſanguinity, in arming a ſon againſt a father: he has threatened to place his colours on the Palace of Stutgard, and accompanying thoſe proceedings with univerſal invectives againſt France; he was the declared author of that frantic Manifeſto, which he has denied for theſe fourteen years, although he could not deny that he had given it the ſanction of his ſignature."

"It has been remarked, that during this converſation, the Emperor, with that warmth with which he is often animated, often repeated, 'to overturn and deſtroy the habitations of peaceable citizens, is a crime which can be repaired by time and expence; but to diſhonour an army, to wiſh that it ſhould fly from Germany before the Pruſſian Eagle, is a baſeneſs that none but the perſon who adviſed it, could be capable of committing."

Eighteenth Bulletin,

"*Potzdam, Oct.* 26.

"The Emperor has reviewed the Imperial Foot-guards, conſiſting of ten battalions, and ſixty pieces of cannon, ſerved by the riding artillery. Theſe troops, which have undergone ſo much fatigue, had the ſame appearance as when they were at Paris.

"The General of Diviſion, Victor, received a muſket-ſhot in the battle of Jena, and was obliged to keep his bed ſome days. The General of Brigade, Gardannes, Aid de-Camp to the Emperor, had a horſe killed, and is ſlightly wounded.—Some Officers of rank are wounded; others have had horſes killed under them; but all of them were anxious to diſtinguiſh themſelves by valour and courage.

"The Emperor has been to view the tomb of Frederick the Great. The remains of this great man are incloſed in a wooden coffin covered with copper. It is placed in a vault, without any ornaments, any trophies of victory; without any diſtinction to recal the memory of his great and heroic actions.

"The Emperor has preſented to the Hotel of the Invalids at Paris, the ſword of the Great Frederick, the ribbon of his order, the Black Eagle, and alſo the colours which he took in the ſeven year's war. The old invalids of the Hanoverian army will receive every

every thing with a kind of religious veneration which belongs to one of the greateſt Generals in the annals of hiſtory.

"Lord Morpeth, the Engliſh Envoy to the Pruſſian Court, was only ſix hours diſtance from the field of battle on the 14th. He heard the firing. A Courier informed him that the battle was loſt, and in a moment after he was ſurrounded by fugitives pouring in upon him on all ſides. He ran away exclaiming, "*I muſt not be taken.*" He offered ſixty guineas for a horſe: he obtained one and fled.

"The citadel of Spandau, three miles from Berlin, and four from Potzdam, ſtrong by its ſituation, in the midſt of water, having a garriſon of 1200 men, and a great quantity of ammunition and proviſions, was ſurrounded in the night of the 24th. General Bertrand, the Emperor's Aid-de-Camp, had previouſly reconnoitred the place. The cannon was ready to open upon it, and the garriſon began to be alarmed, when Marſhal Lannes propoſed a capitulation, to be ſigned by the commandant.

"Large magazines of tents, cloathing, &c. have been found at Berlin; we are employed in taking inventories."

Nineteenth Bulletin.

"*Charlottenburg, Oct.* 27.

"The Emperor left Potzdam at twelve o'clock to inſpect the fortreſs of Spandau. He has charged General Chaſſeloup, Commandant of the Engineers, with improving the fortifications of that place. This is a fine piece of work: the magazines are magnificent, and meal, oats, &c. have been found in them ſufficient to ſerve the army for two months; beſides ammunition ſufficient to double the proviſion for the whole artillery. This fortification upon the Spree, two miles from Berlin, is an incalculable advantage. In our hands, it would have ſuſtained a ſiege of two months after the trenches had been opened. The reaſon why the Pruſſian Commandant did not defend it, was becauſe he had not received any orders; and the French having arrived before he had received information of the defeat of the Pruſſians at Jena, the batteries were not in readineſs, and the place, in a manner, diſarmed.

"To give an idea of the uncommon confuſion which prevailed in the Pruſſian Monarchy, it is ſufficient to ſay, that the Queen, upon her return from her ridiculous and lamentable journey to Erfurt and Weimar, paſſed a whole night at Berlin without ſeeing a ſingle perſon; that the people were, for a long time, without knowing where the King was; that no perſon took any care for the ſafety of the capital; and that the citizens were compelled to unite, in order to form a Proviſional Government.

"Contempt for the authors of the war has reached the higheſt point. The Manifeſto, which the people of Berlin call a ſcandalous libel, and in which not one ſingle complaint is brought forward, has inflamed the public mind againſt its author, a needy ſcribbler of the name of Gentz; one of thoſe men devoid of honour, who ſuffer themſelves to be bought with gold.

"The whole of the world is witneſs, that the Queen has been the cauſe of all the reverſes to which the Pruſſians have been expoſed. Every where we hear it ſaid, 'A year ago ſhe was ſo good, ſo kind; but how is ſhe changed ſince the fatal meeting between the Emperor Alexander and his Pruſſian Majeſty?'

"In the Palaces there was not the leaſt order obſerved, ſo that the ſword of the Great Frederick was eaſily found at Potzdam, together with the ſcarf which he wore during the ſeven year's War; alſo the inſignia of the Black Eagle. The Emperor took theſe trophies with tranſport, ſaying, 'I would rather have theſe than twenty millions:' then pauſing a little, he added, 'I ſhall ſend theſe to my old ſoldiers, who ſerved in the war of Hanover—I ſhall preſent them to the Governor of Invalids: in that Hotel they ſhall remain.'

"After the Queen withdrew from Potzdam, the portrait of the Emperor of Ruſſia was found, which ſhe had received from that Monarch. At Charlottenburg was found the Correſpondence between the Emperor of Ruſſia and the King for three years paſt, together with ſome Memorials written by Engliſh authors, to prove that nations were under no obligations to obſerve any Treaty made with the Emperor Napoleon, that it was neceſſary for every power to range itſelf on the ſide of the Emperor of Ruſſia. Theſe documents ought to form hiſtorical records: they ſhew, if it was neceſſary, how unfortunate Princes are when they ſuffer women to interfere in ſtate affairs. The Notes, Reports, and State-papers were ſcented with muſk, and lay mingled together upon the Queen's toilette. This Princeſs had turned the heads of all the women in Berlin. But now another change has ſucceeded. The firſt fugitives that took refuge there were received with contempt, and they were reminded of the day when they flouriſhed their ſwords upon the plains of Berlin, and pretended to cut down all that oppoſed them.

"General Savary, ſent off with a detachment of cavalry to ſeek the enemy, has informed us that Prince Hohenlohe, compelled to leave Magdeburg, was on the 25th between Rathenau and Rupin, retreating to Stettin.

"Marſhal Lannes is already at Zehdenick: and it is probable that the remains of the enemy will not eſcape without being attacked.

"This morning a corps of Bavarians were to enter Dreſden; but we have not yet received any advices upon the ſubject.

"Prince Louis Ferdinand, who was killed at the opening of the campaign, was publicly

nicknamed the little Duke of Orleans, at Berlin. This young man abuſed the King's goodneſs to ſuch a degree, that he even ſcandalized him. He was one who with ſome other young Officers, broke the windows of Count Haugwitz, on the night when that Miniſter returned from Paris. We are at a loſs to know which to admire moſt, the audacity or the weakneſs of this young man.

"A great part of the effects, ſent away from Berlin to Magdeburg, and embarked upon the Oder, has been intercepted by the light cavalry. Upwards of ſixty ſchuyts have been brought back loaded with cloathing, meal, and artillery. Some of the regiments of huſſars have made prizes to the amount of 500,000 francs; and it is reported that they exchange their ſilver for gold, with a loſs of fifty per cent.

"The palace of Charlottenburg, where the Emperor reſides, is ſituated one mile from Berlin, upon the Spree."

Twenty firſt Bulletin.

Berlin, Oct. 28.

"Yeſterday the Emperor made his public entry into this city; he was attended by the Prince of Neufchatel, the Marſhals Davouſt and Augereau. Marſhal Lefebre headed the train with the Imperial Foot Guards. The Cuiraſſiers of Nanſouty's diviſion were drawn up in order of battle along the road. The Emperor marched between the Grenadiers and Horſe Yagers, belonging to his Life Guard. At three in the afternoon he alighted at the Palace, where he was received by the Grand Marſhal Duroc.

"A vaſt concourſe of people had aſſembled, as ſpectators of this ceremony.

"The road from Charlottenburgh to Berlin is very good, and the entrance through the gate is ſuperb. It was a moſt beautiful day. The whole of the Civil Adminiſtration, preſented by General Hulen, came to offer the keys to the Emperor. This body immediately waited upon his Majeſty. The General Prince Hatzfeldt was at their head.

"On the 28th, at nine in the forenoon, the Envoys of Bavaria, Spain, Portugal, and the Ottoman Porte, reſident at Berlin, were admitted to an audience of his Majeſty. His Majeſty ordered the Turkiſh Envoy to ſend a Courier to Conſtantinople to inform his Court of what had taken place, and to declare that now the Ruſſians ſhould not enter Moldavia, nor undertake any thing againſt the Turkiſh empire.

"Afterwards his Majeſty received the whole of the Lutheran and Reformed Conſiſtories. There are upwards of twelve thouſand French at Berlin, whoſe predeceſſors took refuge there in conſequence of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His Majeſty converſed with the principal perſons among theſe Proteſtants, and told them that they had a juſt claim upon his protection, and that their privileges and the exerciſe of their worſhip ſhould be ſecured to them. His Majeſty adviſed them to concern themſelves with their own affairs, to remain peaceable, and pay obedience and reſpect to the Sovereign.

"The Courts of Juſtice were preſented. His Majeſty converſed with the Members of the Courts of Appeal, and gave them ſome inſtruction as to the manner in which juſtice ſhould be adminiſtered.

"Count Van Neale coming into the hall of audience, the Emperor ſaid to him, 'Well, Sir, your Ladies wiſhed for war, and they have been gratified; it becomes you to manage your houſehold better.' (Letters had been intercepted from the Count's daughter.) 'Napoleon (reading theſe letters) will not continue the war; let others carry on the war againſt him.' His Majeſty ſaid to Count Van Neale, 'No: I will carry on no war. Not that I doubt of my powers, as you have ſuggeſted; but in order to ſpare the blood of my ſubjects, which is dear to me; and becauſe it is preſcribed to me by my firſt duty, only to ſhed the ſame for their honour and ſafety. But the good people of Berlin have been the ſacrifice of the war; while thoſe who excited it have left them, and are become fugitives. I ſhall reduce thoſe noble Courtiers to ſuch extremities, that they ſhall be compelled to beg their bread.

"The Emperor ordered that twenty-four of the beſt Burghers ſhould be aſſembled at the Town-houſe, in order to ſelect a third of their number to take upon them the civil government of the place. Each of the twenty wards is to furniſh a guard of 60 men; ſo that 1200 of the beſt Burghers will be entruſted with the care of the city and the management of the police.

"The Emperor ſaid to Prince Hatzfeldt, 'Do not appear in my preſence; I have no need of your ſervices: retire to your eſtates.'

"The Emperor gave audience to the Chancellor and the Miniſters of the King of Pruſſia.

"In giving inſtructions to the Civil Adminiſtration of the City, the Emperor ſaid, 'I will not ſuffer any windows to be broken. My brother the King of Pruſſia ceaſed to be a King from the day when Prince Louis Ferdinand was bold enough to break the windows of his Majeſty's Miniſters. His Majeſty ſhould have ordered him to be hanged.'

"This day, the 28th, his Majeſty mounted his horſe to review Marſhal Davouſt's corps. To morrow that under Marſhal Augereau will paſs in review before him.

"The Grand Duke of Berg, Marſhal Lannes, and the Prince of Pomo Corvo, are purſuing Prince Hohenlohe.—After the gallant affair with the cavalry at Zendenick, the Grand Duke of Berg advanced to Templin, where he found a great quantity of proviſions, and the dinners for the Pruſſian Generals and their troops ready dreſſed.

"At Granzee Prince Hohenlohe changed his

his route, and took the road to Furſtemberg. It is probable that being cut off from the Oder, he will be ſurrounded and made priſoner.

"The Duke of Weimar is in a ſimilar ſituation with reſpect to Marſhal Soult. The Duke ſeemed to wiſh to croſs the Elbe at Tangermunde, in order to approach the Oder. On the 25th Marſhal Soult anticipated him. If we come up with him, not a man will eſcape; if he ſucceeds in croſſing the Oder, he will fall into the hands of the Grand Duke of Berg, Marſhal Lannes, and the Prince of Ponto Corvo. A part of our troops are upon the Oder. The King of Pruſſia has paſſed the Viſtula."

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary, from the 20th of October to the 20th of November.

DIARRHŒA	19
Dyſenteria	2
Dyſpepſia	10
Opthalmia	2
Hepatitis	5
Hydrops	7
Diſpnœa	3
Amenorrhœa	12
Menorrhagia	4
Epilepſia	1
Paralyſis	3
Aſthenia	14
Morbi Cutanei	7
Morbi Infantiles	13
Catarrhus	18
Phthiſis pulmonalis	9
Rheumatiſmus	8
Podragra	1
Apoplexia	5
Hyſteria	2
Scarlatina	5

Bowel complaints are at preſent extremely prevalent, ſo as to be almoſt regarded as epidemic; but of their ſymptoms, or mode of treatment, nothing further occurs than what during the courſe of theſe Reports has been frequently ſtated and explained.

Out of the three caſes of paralytic affection, one was that of a young man, whoſe habits of intemperance had for ſeveral years produced ſcarcely any other effect than a morbid irritability and relaxation of the ſtomach and inteſtinal canal; but of late, an indiſcreet indulgence in ſpirituous liquors has, in lieu of this effect, been followed almoſt invariably by a ſemi-paralytic affection, accompanied with feelings of the head and other parts, which threatened every moment a decided and fatal apoplexy. The ſeaſonable application of a potent and active purgative, by inducing his former diarrhœa, has averted the approaching paroxyſm. Not in palſy merely, but in epilepſy, melancholy, and perhaps all other diſeaſes belonging to the nervous claſs, there is no point of greater importance to attend to, than to preſerve the regularity of the alvine diſcharges.

A number of conſumptive patients have occurred, but none have been marked by any important peculiarity.

Hyoſciamus has of late been tried by the Reporter in this diſeaſe as a ſubſtitute for opium, being equally calculated to ſecure repoſe, at the ſame time that it is not apt to occaſion the coſtiveneſs, and other inconvenient conſequences, which ariſe from the employment of the latter. Hyoſciamus has been regarded as a poiſon, ſo has arſenic, which, however, is now found to be, when properly applied, one of the moſt uſeful articles of the materia medica, and, under certain circumſtances, one of the moſt ſalutary, inſtead of the moſt obnoxious, agents upon the human frame that are to be found in the reſervoir of nature. There is in nature no ſuch thing as abſtractedly a poiſon: it is to an inaccurate acquaintance with its properties, or an incapacity to regulate its adminiſtration, or ſuitably to apply it, that we are to attribute to any thing its poiſonous operation.

In the hands of an empiric there is not any thing which may not prove a poiſon; but, there is nothing perhaps, on the other hand, employed by a ſkilful phyſician, which he may not convert to ſome ſalutary purpoſe.

Of the two caſes of opthalmia alluded to in the catalogue, one appeared to be a ſyphilitic affection, and the other not properly a diſeaſe of the eye itſelf, ſo much as of the nervous ſyſtem in general, with the ſtate of which the viſual nerve, from its peculiarly exquiſite ſenſibility, is more particularly apt to ſympathiſe. The latter of which, therefore, was not to be cured by merely local applications; the former by a long protracted

but

but very gentle uſe of mercury. It ought to be in general obſerved, that when a conſiderable quantity of this or any other powerful medicine is required, its individual doſes ought to be ſmall. Violence precludes the poſſibility of permanence: by employing a remedy to exceſs, in the firſt inſtance, we are prevented from continuing its uſe ſufficiently long to anſwer radically the intended purpoſe. No important or permanent reformation can be effected in the human, any more than in the political, conſtitution, by too impetuous or premature attempts at revolution.

About a fortnight ſince, the writer of this article was applied to for his opinion with regard to the *reality* of a perſon's infanity, who, under that pretence, had been ſhut up in a private madhouſe, over the walls of which, a little before, he had almoſt miraculouſly eſcaped. During a conſiderable length of converſation with him, no ſymptom betrayed itſelf of the ſlighteſt approach to intellectual alienation. This fact has become the ſubject of a legal proſecution, which, it is to be hoped, will be perſiſted in ſo far as to aſcertain whether or not there was a conſpiracy, and if there were, to bring the agents in it to condign and exemplary puniſhment.

J. Reid.

Grenville-ſtreet, Brunſwick-ſquare, Nov. 26, 1806.

Alphabetical List *of* Bankruptcies *and* Dividends *announced between the 20th of October and the 20th of November, extracted from the London Gazettes*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

Alkersey Peter, Liverpool, grocer. (Blackſtock, St. Mildred's court

Appleby Matthew, Royal Exchange, woollen draper. (Comyn, Buſh lane

Aſhton Thomas, Blackburn, dealer and chapman. (Clarke and Richards, Chancery lane

Alker Margaret, jun. and Elizabeth Alker, Preſton, milliners. (Barrett's, Holborn court

Bell Joſeph, Caſtor, mercer. (Leigh and Maſon, New Bridge ſtreet

Browne Robert, Lloyd's coffee houſe, inſurance broker. (Teaſdale and Co. Biſhopſgate ſtreet

Byrn Edward, jun. Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, John ſtreet

Bateman Charnel, Derby, money ſcrivener. (Lawten, Temple

Baillie George, and John Jaffray, Finſbury place, merchants. (Barrow, Thread Needle ſtreet

Barton John, Pancraſs lane, warehouſeman. (Atkinſon, Falcon ſquare

Broſène John, Newman ſtreet, taylor. (Langley, Plumtree ſtreet

Cowperwhaite William, and James Waring, Manchester. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet

Couſins George, Gray's inn lane, merchant. (Hudſon, Winkworth buildings

Carſtae James, and Robert Hilop, Liverpool, drapers. (Forreſt, Liverpool

Clayton William, Buckhead, grocer. (Jackſon, Walbrook

Crundall John, Clapham road, carpenter. (Godmond, Bridge court

Crane William, Bridge ſtreet, cheeſemonger. (Senior, Long-acre

Collins Anthony, Mile End road ſhip owner. (Noy, Mincing lane

Carter Thomas, Kingſton-upon-Hull, victualler. (Evans, Thavies inn

Carden Thomas, Cornhill, inſurance broker. (Nind, Prescott ſtreet

Dawes Thomas Kinderton, wine and ſpirit merchant. (Sanders, Horton, and Co. Crane court

Davey Richard, Kuſſel court, linen draper. (Adams, Old Jewry

Doorwik William Everald Baron Von, Borough of Warwick, map manufacturer. (Sheppard and Co. Bedford row

Edwards William, Little Newport ſtreet, toyman. (Oldham, Nag's-head court

Farrar Thomas, Pudſey, clothier. (Evans, Thavies inn

Farrar Edward, Pudſey, clothier. (Evans, Thavies inn

Floor Charles, Iſlington, coal merchant. (Dixon, Old Boan ſtreet

Gumble John, South Shields, linen draper. (Bell and Brodrick, Bow lane

Hutton William, jun. Fremington, lime burner. (Luxmoore, Red Lyon ſquare

Holland Roger, Great Wretham, farmer. (Giles, Great Shire lane

Howard Edmund, Henrietta ſtreet, money ſcrivener. (Smith, Temple

Hemming John, Worceſter, whitesmith. (Cardale and Co. Gray's inn

Hibbert William, Hollingwood, victualler. (Milne and Co. Old Jewry

Jones Mary, and Edward Jones, Wrexham, Denbigh, drapers. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet

Keyworth Richard, Grimsby, mercer. (Pearſon, Holborn court

King William, Hammerſmith, victualler. (Field, Richmond buildings

Lowcock Elizabeth, Skipton, innkeeper. (Heelis, Staples inn

Longrigg John, Noble ſtreet, warehouſeman. (Courteen, College hill

Norcliffe James, Robert Town, clothier. (Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's inn

Perkins John, Hertford, carpenter. (Crawford, Craven buildings

Palmer Robert, Carleton Rode, miller. (Baxters and Co. Furnivals inn

Phillips William, Rocheſter, tailor. (Jones, Milman place

Roſs Bernard, New City Chambers, merchant. (Farther and Son, London

Royle James, Manchester, ſadler. (Edge, Manchester

Roſs George, Piccadilly, wine merchant. (Harriſon, Craven ſtreet

Randall Joſeph, Birmingham, cotton ſpinner. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry

Sandford William, and Joſiah Fox Salford, dyers. (Sharpe and Eccles, Manchester

Schneider Richard William Ulric, White Lyon court, merchant. (Davies, Angel court

Struttera Thomas Lindley, Jabez Strutterd, and Thomas Littlewood Oldfield manufacturers. (Battie, Chancery lane

Sherratt William, Birmingham, carrier. (Nicholls, Tavistock place

Sinclair Archibald, Birchin lane, merchant. (Pearce and Son, Swithin's lane

Smith Joſeph, Armonbury, clothier. (Battye, Chancery lane

Taylor Thomas, Birmingham, gun barrel maker. (Kinderſay and Co. Seymond's inn

Tolhurſt John, Milton, dealer and chapman. (Walker, Lincoln's inn

Thrupp Harry, Highgate, corn and ſeed factor. (Evitt and Rixon, Hayton ſquare

Vinicombe William, Bath, umbrella manufacturer. (Sheppard and Adlington, Bedford row

Woodiſcroft Robert, and William Wooll ſcroft, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Edmunds, Lincoln's inn

Worrall John, Warrington, flour dealer. (Leigh and Maſon, New Bridge ſtreet

Weaver William, Gray's inn lane, victualler. (Hughes, Clifford's inn

Weber John Chriſtopher, White Chapel road, baker. (Shearman, Hart ſtreet

Wakefield John, Bouverie ſtreet, wine merchant. (Murphy, Bouverie ſtreet

Wood Robert, Liverpool, grocer. (Blackſtock, Poultry

Warcup William, Iſlington green, broker. (Harman, Covent garden

Webb John, Plymouth, tinman. (Drewe and Lonham, New inn

Yates William, Handſworth, bleacher. (Jackſon, Hare court, Temple

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Atkinſon Edward, Billinge, fuſtian manufacturer, November 22
Aſhton Iſaac, Little Green, dyer, December 19
Atkinſon Richard, Henry Witters, and William Ord, Fenchurch ſtreet, wine merchants December 9
Beattie William, St. Paul's Church yard, pocket book maker, December 6
Bedcock John Paternoſter row, bookſeller, November 29
Bromhead William, Stamford ironmonger, November 27
Betts Benjamin, and Ann Smith, Baſinghall ſtreet, factors, November 22
Berry William, Bucklersbury, warehouſeman, December 9
Braithwaite Hodgſon, Aiſkew, maltſter, December 13, final
Bent Robert, Lincoln's inn fields, merchant, December 23
Bennett James, Tregony, linen draper, December 1
Browne George, Old City chambers, merchant, November 11
Bunn Samuel, Great Charlotte ſtreet, merchant, December 9
Burton Silas, Whitechurch, linen draper, December 6
Bell William, Leeds, grocer, December 11
Curling Benjamin Stephen, Clapham road, ſtone maſon, November 29
Clark Chriſtopher, Carliſle, mercer, November 19
Carter John, and William Wilkinſon, Stockport, muſlin manufacturers, November 22
Cox Benjamin, Stourbridge, timber merchant, November 28
Cops John Chriſtian, and Thomas Chriſtian Corker, Leadenhall ſtreet, linen drapers, November 29
Cheap Andrew, and Andrew Loughman, New court, merchants December 9
Chapman Thomas, Sheffield, butcher, December 12
Chatterton William, Waltham, grocer, November 28, final
Clark William Hythe taylor, December 8
Carlitt Edward, Louth, fadler, December 4
Cox John, and Frederick Helfick, New court, merchants, December 13, final
Charlton Thomas, Eccles, innkeeper, December 8, final
Dugdall Philip Portſea, pork butcher, November 18
Duffy Peter, Newman ſtreet, wine merchant, December 13
Dawſon Robert Hurrion, Southwold, miller, November 24
Durham Alexander, Birmingham, grocer, December 23
Dawſon John, late of Liverpool, merchant, December 9
Dunford Thomas, Philpot lane, wine merchant, December 9
Drury Thomas, and Richard Gilbert, Bread ſtreet, ribbon weavers, December 30, final
Dawſon James, Copthall buildings, warehouſeman, December 13
Downes John, Old Broad ſtreet, merchant, December 2
Deverell George, Redborn, ſtraw hat manufacturer, December 27
Earle William, and John Heinet, Albemarle ſtreet, bookſeller, December 27
Elſe William, Fleet ſtreet, warehouſeman, December 9
Field Simon, Plymouth dock, wine merchant, December 9
Fairweather John, Oxford ſtreet, linen draper, December 29
Faulkner Stephen, Tin Dillon, and John Hart, Bolton-le-Moors, cotton ſpinners, December 4
Fletcher Joſiah, Stockport, ſilkman, December 6
Guy Robert, Shoreditch, victualler, November 4
Goring John Florian, and Elizabeth Johnſon, St. Mary-Axe, merchant, November 25, final
Graſſ James, and Patrick Dempſey Foley, Tower royal, merchants, November 22
Graham Peter, Wentworth ſtreet, cooper, November 25
Gregory Thomas, Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, dry ſalter, December 9
Glover David, Gutter lane, merchant, November 8
Gilbert Charles, St. George's fields, back maker, January 27
Gillatt John, Joſeph Hawkeſworth, and William Gillatt, Sheffield, common brewers, December 10, final
Henwell Robert, and William, Foſter lane, ribbon manufacturers, November 25
Hardman Chriſtopher, High Holborn, November 25
Harris George, Manchester, alehouſe keeper, December 6, final
Humfrys William, ſen. and William Humfrys, jun. Old Fiſh ſtreet, grocers, November 11
Hobſon Thomas, South Shields, December 2, final
Hancaſtle John, Knottingley, mercer, December 22
Hill George, Oxford ſtreet, linen draper, December 16
Hickey John, Worceſter, carver, December 9
Judin Frederick, Angel court, merchant, November 25
Jefferis Humphrey, Lower Thames ſtreet, ironmonger, December 16, final
Jacks Walter, Briſtol, merchant, December 19
Kendall William, Manchester ſtreet, builder, December 20
Loggin William, and Robert Slater, Newgate ſtreet, linen drapers, December 1, final
Linging Levi Samuel, and William Henry Linging, Green Lettice lane, merchants, December 1
Lyon James, Savage gardens, merchant, December 19
Leaken John, Worceſter ſtreet, Southwark, millwright, November 29
Lindo Iſaac, Great St Helens, merchant, December 16
Minviele Peter John, Liverpool, merchant, November 22, final
Moore Peter, Loſtock Gralam, corn dealer, December 20, final
Macfarland John, Eaſt Retford, hardwareman, December 11
Mercer John, Uxbridge, and Nicholas Mercer, Chatham place, meal men, December 1
Medway John, Rawſon, yeoman, December 18, final
Nichols Samuel, jun. Bath, upholſterer, November 1
Nutter John, Blackman ſtreet, cheeſemonger, November 8, final
Ogilvie William and James, Saville row, army agents, November 22
Oliver Claud, Bouverie ſtreet, lace merchant, December 27
Porcas George, Leadenhall market, poulterer, December 2
Prieſtley John, ſen. Fieldhead, John Prieſtley, jun. Amelia Prieſtley, Upper Clapton, and John Prieſtley, Great St. Helens, merchants, November 27, final
Pink William, and John Birch, Charles ſtreet, taylors, December 6
Powney Daniel, jun. Sherborn, victualler, November 26, final
Partridge Thomas, Dover, ſail maker, November 25
Pepper James, Biſhop's Hatfield, linen draper, November 29
Parker Benjamin, Birmingham, money ſcrivener, December 10
Parker John, Chancery lane, cotton manufacturer, December 27
Powell William, Broad ſtreet, linen draper November 19
Pereira, Abraham, Mendez, and Hermengild Caſtellain, Old Berhiem merchants, December 30
Paſſman John, Doncaſter, machine maker, December 9
Ravenſcroft William, Michael Edwin Fell, and James Entwiſtle, Manchester, December 16
Robertſon David, Biſhopſgate without, taylor, December 9
Sargeant Robert, Ruſſia court, warehouſeman, November 25
Stelfox George, Rudheath Lordſhip, maltſter, November 29, final
Stride John, Emſworth, grocer, November 26
Stevens John, Cheſter place, mariner, December 6
Simpſon Thomas, and Nottingham Simpſon, Northallerton merchants, December 12
Sargeant Joſeph, Ruſſia court, warehouſeman, December 9
Simons Solomon, Lynn, ſilverſmith, January 24, final
Sheardown Robert, jun. Louth, ſtationer, December 10
Sanderſon Abraham, Ratcliffe Croſs, coal merchant, December 13
Thomas Anthony, Duke ſtreet, feather manufacturer, December 13
Tattersall John, Burrowford, cotton manufacturer, December 11, final
Teaſdale Chriſtopher, and William, Upper Thames ſtreet, brokers, December 9
Uther John William, Bowling-green lane, victualler, November 22
Woodford John, Oxford ſtreet, cheeſemonger, November 25
Williamſon Thomas Gibbs, Rotherhithe, mariner, January 6
Weedon Daniel Nathaniel, White Chapel road, brush maker, December 2
Walker David, Holborn, bookſeller, November 25
Watſon Jacob, Bilton, cotton ſpinner, December 2
Waters Joſeph, Sturminſter, Newton, grazier, December 9
Wathen James, Birmingham, woollen draper, December 24
Winn William, Lancaſter, linen draper, December 5
Wilſon William, Strand, umbrella maker, November 29
Young James, Southampton, linen draper, November 8, final

Errata in Mr. Elton's Poem, p. 365, of the laſt Number.
In the Title, for ruin, *read* root-houſe;
Line 11, for fleet, *read* feet.

MARRIAGES

MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

MARRIED.

JOHN Kettle, eſq., of Overſeal, Leiceſterſhire, to Miſs Mackenzie, daughter of the late Captain M., of the 60th regiment.

Captain Williams, of the Royal Navy, to Miſs Williams, of Cannon Street.

At Lambeth, Richard Niſbett, eſq., to Miſs Niſbett, of Kew.—R. Mutrie, eſq., of Glaſgow, to Miſs Hopkins, of Sawford, Berks.

At Camberwell, Mr. John Tucker, of the Cuſtom Houſe, to Miſs Rebecca Havill, daughter of Thomas H., eſq.

John Charles Rerling, eſq, to Miſs Middleton, ſecond daughter of Nathaniel M., eſq., of Townhill near Southampton.

T. A. Hillas, eſq., of Soho ſquare, to Miſs S. Dowling, of Holles ſtreet.

D. Hume, eſq., of Dunſe Berwick, to Miſs Margaret Connroy, of Shadwell.

Captain George Marſhall, of the Marines, to Miſs Mary Kepp, eldeſt daughter of Richard K. eſq., of the New Road.

Mr. John Aldington Perry, of the Minories, to Miſs F. Colebatch, eldeſt daughter of E. C. eſq., of the ſame place.

The Rev. Thomas Wigzell, rector of Wixoe in Suffolk, to Mrs. Cooper, of Leatherhead, Surry.

W. C. Knowlys, eſq., of Mincing Lane to Mrs. Doughty, of Southampton Row, widow of John D., eſq., of Aldermanbury.

Stanley Stokes, eſq., of Doctors' Commons, to Miſs Manton, of Dover ſtreet.

Lieutenant Colonel Berkeley, of the royal marines, to Miſs Julia Maria Newte, eldeſt daughter of the late Thomas N., of Grove-houſe, Brompton, and of Doval, in Devonſhire, eſq.

At Teddington, William Dale Farr, eſq., Captain in the South Hants militia, to Miſs Lukin, only daughter of James L., eſq.

Archibald Gloſter, eſq., his majeſty's Attorney General for the iſland of Trinidad, to Miſs Thompſon, of Lower Tooting, Surrey.

Mr. Kerby, bookſeller, of Stafford ſtreet, to Miſs Billing, only daughter of the late James B., eſq., of St. John's place, Batterſea.

Mr. Charles L. Hoggart, of Old Broad ſtreet, to Miſs Suſannah Aſton, ſecond daughter of Thomas A., eſq, of Billiter lane.

Joſeph Timperton, eſq, of Upper Harley ſtreet, to Miſs Kyte, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Kyte.

At Edmonton, the Rev. J. Morgan, late chaplain of his Majeſty's ſhip San Joſef, and ſecretary to Vice Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, bart., to Miſs Freeman, of Southgate, eldeſt daughter of the late John F., eſq., of Newington green.

Mr. Joſeph Cradock, ſon of Marmaduke C., eſq, of Gainford, Durham, to Miſs Redman, of Newark on Trent.

John Fothergill, eſq., of Lelby, Yorkſhire, to Miſs Read.

Mr. John Taylor, of the copper works, Shoreditch, to Miſs Mary Hartſhorne, only daughter of Anthony H., eſq., late of Bow.

Mr. M. N. Rothſchild, merchant, of Mancheſter, to Miſs H. Cohns, daughter of L. B. C. eſq.

DIED.

In Brook ſtreet, *Horace Hayt, eſq.*, one of the commiſſioners of taxes.

At Hampſtead, *J. Mean, eſq.*, of Clifford's inn.

In Mortimer ſtreet, *George Wye, eſq.*, formerly of Oporto, 65.

At a very advanced age, *Lady Alva*, grandmother to the Marchioneſs of Stafford.

In Great Ruſſel ſtreet, *Mrs. Elizabeth Williamſon*, relict of Timothy W., eſq.

At Finchley, *Miſs Frances Wardell*, third daughter of the late James W., eſq.

In Upper Charlotte ſtreet, Fitzroy ſquare, the *Lady* of Sir Alexander Hamilton.

In Great James ſtreet, Bedford row, *Mrs. Bicknels*, 87, widow of the late Robert B., eſq., one of the maſters of the High Court of Chancery.

In Charlotte ſtreet, *Lady Hamilton*, of the Retreat, near Exeter.

At his ſon-in-law's, Mr. Goodbehere, Lambeth, *Henry Wood, eſq.*, one of the Court of Burgeſſes for the city and liberty of Weſtminſter.

At Grove-houſe, Hackney, in the 91ſt year of his age, *Thomas Braidwood, eſq.*, formerly of Edinburgh, eminently diſtinguiſhed for the diſcovery and ſucceſsful practice of the art of inſtructing the deaf and dumb.

At Hackney, *William Nicholſon, eſq.*, late of Cornhill, 56. He ſerved the office of ſheriff of London in 1782.

In Montague ſtreet, Ruſſell ſquare, at the houſe of William Wingfield, eſq., *Lady Elizabeth Digby*, ſiſter of Earl D., 25.

At Newington Butts, *Alexander Fraſer, eſq*, late of Grenada.

In Harley ſtreet, *Mrs. Broadhead*, wife of Captain B., and daughter of the late General Roſs. She had been married only fifteen weeks.

At Layton, *Miſs E. Maſterman*, ſecond daughter of William M., eſq.

At his houſe in Seymour place, the *Right Hon. William Brabazon Ponſonby*, Baron Ponſonby, of Ima Rilly, in the county of Cork, Ireland. He bore a ſevere illneſs of two years, with the ſame equanimity that governed all his actions; nor did it forſake him in his laſt moments. His bed was ſurrounded by his diſtreſſed relatives; Viſcount and Viſcounteſs Howick, the Hon. George and Frederick

Frederick Ponſonby, his lordſhip's younger ſons, and Lady Liſmore, all of whom ſat up with him the preceding night. Aware that death was approaching, he took an affectionate leave of each, ſhook hands with them, and, turning on his pillow, died without a groan. Lady Ponſonby, worn out by fatigue and inceſſant watching, had been carried out of the room. His lordſhip had juſt entered his ſixty third year. He was the eldeſt ſon of the Right Hon. John Ponſonby, youngeſt ſon of the late Earl of Beſborough, and many years Speaker of the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, by Lady Elizabeth Cavendiſh, daughter of the late Duke of Devonſhire. He was a man of the moſt active and lively mind, remarkably fond of the chace, and kept the beſt hunting eſtabliſhment in Ireland, at his ſeat, Biſhop's-court, county of Kildare, where he lived in the moſt hoſpitable and princely ſtyle. There was no man more beloved by his relatives and friends; he was an affectionate huſband, the fondeſt father, the kindeſt and moſt indulgent landlord and maſter. Nor was his political character leſs amiable; he was a man of ſtrong mind and ſound ſenſe, and in the many parliaments, in which he repreſented the county of Kilkenny, never gave a vote his conſcience did not approve. He was the early and ſteady friend of the late Mr. Fox, whoſe principles he adopted on every occaſion. While Ireland had a parliament of her own, his lordſhip, (then Mr. Ponſonby) was one of its moſt diſtinguiſhed members, and was engaged in all the intereſting ſcenes which have taken place there, for the laſt twenty years. At the Union, he ſtill continued to repreſent the county of Kilkenny; till, on the change of adminiſtration in February, 1806, he was elevated to the dignity of the peerage. In 1769, he married the Hon. Louiſa Moleſworth, daughter of the third Viſcount M., and one of the moſt accompliſhed and amiable women of the age, by whom he had ſeveral children. He has left a daughter, the lady of Viſcount Howick, and four ſons, John, now Lord Ponſonby, married to Lady Frances Villiers, daughter to the late Earl of Jerſey; the Hon. and Rev. Richard P., who reſides at his living in the county of Kildare; and the Hon. George and Frederick P. The Right Hon. George Ponſonby, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, is his lordſhip's only brother; the Counteſs of Shannon, and Lady Liſmore, are his ſurviving ſiſters.

At his ſeat, Galloway-houſe, near Dumfries, of the gout in his ſtomach, *John, Earl of Galloway*, Viſcount Garlies, and in 1796, created Baron Stewart in Great Britain, Knight of the Thiſtle, and Lord Lieutenant of Wigtownſhire. He ſucceeded to the honours and eſtates of his father in 1773. His firſt wife was Lady Charlotte Mary Greville, daughter of the firſt Earl of Warwick, by whom he had one ſon, who did not long ſurvive his mother. His lordſhip married ſecondly, Anne, daughter of the late Sir James Daſhwood, bart., by whom he has had iſſue, eight ſons and eight daughters; Alexander, who died young; George Viſcount Garlies, married to a daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge; Leviſon, died young; William, a colonel in the army, married to the daughter of the Hon. John Douglas; Charles James; Montgomery Granville John; Edward Richard, married to a daughter of Lord Elcho; James. The daughters were, Catharine, married to Sir James Graham; Suſan, married to the Marquis of Blandford; Harriet, married to Lord Spencer Stanley Chicheſter; Elizabeth, married to W. P. Inge, eſq.; Georgiana, who died in 1804; Caroline, married to the Hon. and Rev. George Ruſhout; Charlotte, married to Sir Edward Crofton. Of this numerous family his lordſhip enjoyed the peculiar ſatisfaction of hearing this teſtimony borne, "that all the ſons were brave, and all the daughters virtuous." The deceaſed nobleman was much devoted to agricultural purſuits, and was long admired for his taſte for muſic. He is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtates by his eldeſt ſon Viſcount Garlies.

In St. Luke's workhouſe, at the advanced age of 94, *Thomas Troughton*, a painter, remarkable for a wen in his eye. He had been for ſome years paſt a pauper on the town, and was the laſt ſurviver of the unfortunate crew of the Inſpector Privateer, which was wrecked in Tangier Bay, January 4, 1745-6. Of theſe, only 96 were ſaved from drowning, and immediately carried into ſlavery up to Fez in Morocco; where, after ſuffering incredible hardſhips for near five years, 52, the whole ſurviving remainder were redeemed by the bounty of his late Majeſty, George the Second, from the Morocco Emperor. On their return home, they had 5l. each, and Mr. Rich, of Covent Garden, gave them a benefit, as did the proprietor of Sadler's Wells, where they appeared in their iron chains and collars, as they worked in ſlavery. The Jews were alſo particularly generous to them, and gave them cloathing. Troughton publiſhed a book, entitled "Barbarian Cruelty," diſplayed with cuts, which he ſold by ſubſcription in 1751, in which he was aſſiſted by one Peter Lebau, a fellow ſufferer, who died about 20 years ago. This latter kept a well known public-houſe, in Spital-fields, with the ſign of the Turkiſh Slave, in the late Sir Benjamin Truman's trade.

[*Further particulars of Sir Wilfred Lawſon, bart., whoſe death is mentioned at p. 85 of Number* 146. Sir Wilfred Lawſon, was one of thoſe eſtimable men who, in the calm of domeſtic life, and the enjoyment of private ſociety, derive pleaſure from the diſcharge of their duties. He had not the ambition to ſhine upon the turf, or to figure at the gaming-table. But he was deſervedly beloved in his own neighbourhood, although a ſtranger to oſtentation and the arts of popularity. Inſtead of ſpending his time and fortune in the diſſipation of the metropolis, he lived in the old Britiſh ſtyle upon his eſtates, giving employ-

ment to numbers of induſtrious men, in the various improvements which he planned and executed. Brayton-houſe, near Cockermouth, was his favourite reſidence. The gothic hall which he built there, was furniſhed with the military trophies, armour, and weapons of his anceſtors. Their original portraits, arrayed in the coſtume of their time, were hung upon the walls. Theſe intereſting objects, tinged by the warm light from the ſtained glaſs windows, had a grand characteriſtic effect. He alſo erected a noble library, which he enriched with a copious ſelection of the beſt antient and modern writers. He added an aviary and menagerie, upon a commodious ſcale, and a commanding range of out-offices; which latter were unluckily deſtroyed by fire laſt Spring. His grounds were judiciouſly laid out; and, when the ornamental plantations reach their due growth, notwithſtanding ſome local diſadvantages, the whole will form a pleaſing and varied proſpect. His moral character was irreproachable. In the firſt year of his marriage his lady miſcarried, in conſequence of a fright; and ſhe long remained in a lingering ſtate, during which ſhe experienced the tender attentions of an affectionate huſband. He was a kind maſter, an indulgent landlord, affable and humane to all. His tradeſmen, tenants, and domeſtics, heavily deplore his loſs. He was equally free from the vices and the affectation of his time. Too many of our nobleman and gentlemen pretend to ſpeak with diſdain of the productions of their own country, and to hold in contempt the works of every Britiſh artiſt. Sir Wilfred L. had the courage to think for himſelf, and to riſe above theſe ſenſeleſs and diſgraceful prejudices. He neither ſought the reputation of a connoiſſeur, nor did he attempt to decide, in a peremptory tone, on the merits of pictures. He did not purchaſe a compoſition becauſe it was antient or modern, or becauſe of the celebrated name of the maſter, but becauſe it gave him pleaſure as a work of merit. His apartments were decorated with paintings, including a few good Flemiſh and Italian pictures, and a fine collection of the works of living Engliſh maſters. He was for many years a liberal patron of that admirable artiſt Reinagle; and he had a few choice productions by the pencil of our Engliſh Snyders, Northcote. In his collection of engravings he manifeſted the ſame independent taſte. He had in his folios the works of Albert Durer, Marc Antonio, Rembrandt, and their ſchools; of Nanteiul, Edelink, the Audrans, and all the beſt old maſters; but he alſo collected the works of Strange, Vivares, Woollett, and Bartolozzi; with the publications of Boydell, Macklin, Bowyer, Burn, and all the works of our other good Engliſh engravers. He was reſpected as a conſcientious magiſtrate, who lent a ready ear to the complaints of the poor, and adminiſtered juſtice according to the merits of the caſe before him. He was a ſincere friend to the Britiſh conſtitution, and a loyal ſubject, but an enemy to party politics. When the country was threatened with invaſion, he accepted a military command, and his attention to the Cumberland rangers was equally creditable to his character as an officer and a patriot. Unfortunately, the early attacks of an hereditary gout proved a ſerious obſtacle to his active exertions. To alleviate the ſeverity of this diſorder, he was adviſed by his phyſicians to viſit Bath, for which place he quitted Brayton-houſe early in March laſt. After having uſed the waters there for ſome time, he removed to Cheltenham, where, to the inexpreſſible regret of all his friends, he died on the 14th of June, in his 43d year.]

[*Further particulars of the Hon. William Bouverie, whoſe death is mentioned at p.* 505, *of Number* 148. He was a gentleman eminently diſtinguiſhed by the poliſhed elegance of his manners, the urbanity of his diſpoſition, and his literary acquirements. There were few ſubjects on which he was not accurately informed; and on which he could not diſcourſe in a manner the moſt intereſting and inſtructive: ſo that his ſociety was much courted, particularly by men of ſcience. The depth and ſoundneſs of his judgment, and the extent of his knowledge, attracted their admiration and reſpect; while the goodneſs of his heart ſecured their eſteem and reverence. Among other ſciences he was particularly attached to the ſtudy of medicine, and lived in conſtant habits of the moſt friendly intimacy and aſſociation with ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſhed characters in that profeſſion, particularly the celebrated Dr. Moſeley, in whom he placed great confidence, and for whom he always expreſſed the ſincereſt regard. As a politician, he was firmly and honeſtly attached to the Whig intereſt, not from the ſelfiſh view of perſonal aggrandiſement or advantage, but on the ſound, liberal, and conſiſtent principles of integrity and conviction. Mr. B. had for ſome years laboured under infirm health. He was a member of Univerſity college, Oxford; and married in 1777, the Lady Bridget Douglas, daughter of James late Earl of Morton, and ſiſter of the preſent earl, by whom he had iſſue a ſon, now a captain in the army, and three daughters, who, having been educated under the immediate eye of a moſt affectionate father, and with the brighteſt example before them of every conjugal and maternal excellence in their truly amiable mother, are deſervedly ranked among the moſt elegant and accompliſhed young ladies in England.]

[*Further particulars of the late Lord Thurlow, whoſe death is recorded at p.* 354, *in our laſt number.* As Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Courtney were coming out of the Houſe of Lords, after the Chancellor's famous ſpeech on the Regency Bill, which he concluded with the emphatic ſentence — "When I forget my King, may God forget me!" the former obſerved, "that it would be a good thing if God would forget him."— "No, no, (replied Courtney), you miſ-

take

take Thurlow's character entirely, he would ſooner be damned than overlooked!" A very amuſing account of Thurlow and Lord Roſlyn, then Attorney and Solicitor-General, is given in Gibbon's poſthumous works, where that author very appropriately deſcribes them, as the Lion and the Unicorn ſupporting the King's arms, repreſented by Lord North, who generally ſat between them in a drowſy ſtate, unleſs rouſed from his *carus** by the thunders of Thurlow's ſtentorian voice. The department of apologies and excuſes (very well known in the technical phraſeology of the Houſe of Commons) was generally conſigned to the ſmooth tongued, ſupple Wedderburn, while the more arduous taſk of beating down young prattling members, or bullying the experienced practitioners, was entruſted to the ſtern and threatening Thurlow. It was owing to this latter circumſtance, that Lord North uſually diſtinguiſhed him by the ſtriking appellation of the *maſque de fer*, a perſonage, who, at that time occupied the attention of moſt of the hiſtorians of Europe. To Lord Thurlow was committed the difficult taſk of defending the miniſters for the innumerable blunders in America. To a friend, who aſked him what poſſible juſtification he could offer for a repetition of the ſame miſtakes, he replied—"Oh! that is very eaſy. Becauſe one damned fool did a damned fooliſh thing, that's the beſt reaſon in the world, why another damned fool ſhould do another damned fooliſh thing." "I like Thurlow, (ſaid Dr. Johnſon), he always ſets to work at an argument like a man who is in earneſt;" and ſo he really did.—It formed the leading feature of his character. A few years ago, Lord Thurlow expreſſed a wiſh to meet Mr. Horne Tooke, and they dined together at a gentleman's houſe. The latter was ill, out of ſpirits, and cut no great figure, and they parted with no very high opinion of each other. After dinner Mr. Tooke having obſerved, that, notwithſtanding the Engliſh conſtitution had been ſo dreadfully mangled, there was yet enough left to make it well worth any man's while to die on the ſcaffold in its defence. "Perhaps ſo, (replied Thurlow) but *you* muſt not talk in that manner Mr. Tooke, or your friend Sir Francis will laugh at you." In a word, the character which Lord Clarendon has drawn of one of the ſtateſmen of his time, has a good deal of reſemblance to that of Lord Thurlow.—"Of a moroſe and cynical temper, juſt in his adminiſtration, but vicious under the appearances of virtue, learned beyond any man of his profeſſion, but intractable, ſtiff, and obſtinate, proud and jealous."—It has been ſaid, that Lord Thurlow never trembled but once in his life, and that memorable event occurred when he took his ſeat on the Chancery Bench. While the oaths were adminiſtering, he ſhewed evident ſigns of confuſion, pulling out alternately two large gold ſnuff boxes, which he uſually carried in his waiſtcoat pockets, until at laſt his hand ſhook ſo much, that he could not put on the lids, the boxes fell into the middle of the court, and his ſtate robes were covered with ſnuff; nor was it until an oath was ſeen quivering on his lips, like the muttering of diſtant thunder, that he regained his compoſure.]

[*Further particulars of the Counteſs of Kenmare, whoſe death is noticed in our laſt Number.* She was one of the few in the world of faſhion, whoſe conduct was never ſullied by the breath of malicious envy or ſecret calumny. Although contributing more freely than any other lady in the gay world, to all the pleaſures of high life, there was yet in her conduct and deportment, ſomething which awed licentious revelry into decorum, and abaſhed even thoſe moſt careleſs of propriety and of character. Her houſe was perpetually open, and the loſs of her ſunday evening *converſazione's* will be ſeverely felt by many who there found a relief, in harmleſs intercourſe, after the more ſerious duties of the day. Strict in the performance of every religious duty, and confident in the purity of her own mind, ſhe neither ſaw or felt any impropriety in that day, which is ſet apart for reſt, being appropriated, after the diſcharge of its ſacred duties, to harmleſs intercourſe and inſtructive converſation. On Sunday evenings therefore, her houſe was always the reſort of the moſt reſpectable and faſhionable families in town, and thoſe who recollect theſe well combined parties, may utter the ſigh of regret, that ſuch lively and intereſting aſſemblies are gone for ever. Lady Kenmare's family was one of the oldeſt and moſt reſpectable in the County of Kildare, but it has ſunk beneath the nane of modern influence, and the princely manſion of the Aylmer's has fallen to the upſtart creatures of the times. There was ſomething romantically ſingular in her ladyſhip's life. At an early period ſhe became acquainted with the Earl of Kenmare; they ſaw and loved; but the powerful perſuaſions of his lordſhip's intereſted friends prevented the match, and he married another. Miſs Aylmer however, never ſwerved from her attachment, for her heart was devoted ſolely to him, and without a murmur ſhe reſigned herſelf to that ſingle ſtate which then became moſt congenial to her feelings. In the courſe of a few years however, Lord Kenmare became a widower, and on his return from the continent, he met with the object firſt dear to his heart, all his former love returned, and he and Miſs Aylmer were married. From that moment they lived in the moſt uninterrupted felicity, until the recent melancholy event, which has probably driven his lordſhip from ſociety for ever. Her ladyſhip has left him a family of four ſons, and two lovely daughters, the eldeſt of whom is Lady Mary Anne Browne.]

* Carus eſt ſomnus altiſſimus, vix, aut ne vix excitabilis, ſine ſtertore, cum reſpiratione tacita pacatiſſima, ſemi-apertis oculis plerumque dormiunt omnino immobiles. Sagar ſyſt. morborum. This diſeaſe is alſo common to ſome univerſity librarians.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and ſent free of Poſtage, are always thankfully received. Thoſe are more particularly acceptable which deſcribe the Progreſs of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceaſed.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE foundation-ſtone of the new quay and market-place at North Shields, was lately laid under a triple diſcharge of nine pieces of ordnance. The Duke of Northumberland's bailiff for Tynemouth, Mr. Stephenſon the architect, and a vaſt concourſe of ſpectators attended. The ſhips diſplayed their colours; and the afternoon was ſpent at the Half-Moon inn, in harmony and feſtivity, by a number of friends to this important improvement, worthy of the houſe of Percy.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. Robert Taylor, to Miſs Sands.—Mr Richard Hepple, ſurgeon, of Staindrop, to Miſs Proctor, daughter of Wm. P. eſq.—Mr. H. Monro, to Miſs Elizabeth Fairlamb, daughter of the late John F. eſq. of Yarm, Yorkſhire.—Captain Mellerſh, of the Suſſex militia, to Miſs Walker.

At Berwick, Mr. Hugh Moffit, to Miſs Eleanor Mark.

At Stockton, Mr. Bellamy, formerly of the Theatre Royal, Newcaſtle, to Miſs Walker, of the theatre Stockton, and only daughter of Mr. W. innkeeper, Durham.

At Hunmanby, Mr. John Ward, agent to H. Oſbaldeſton, eſq., to Miſs Ann Fawcett, of Darlington.

At Sledmere, Mr. George Searle, of Leeds, druggiſt, to Miſs Mary Turnbull, only daughter of Mr. T. of Whitby.

Died.] Mr. John Hume, youngeſt brother to Joſeph H. eſq. of Ninewells, Berwickſhire, and nephew of the late David H. the celebrated hiſtorian. He put an end to his life, by ſhooting himſelf through the head with a piſtol, in a field on his brother's eſtate.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. John Newton, 43.—Mrs. Margaret Hewitſon, wife of Mr Lawrence H.—Mrs. Manners, relict of Mr. M. late town marſhal of the corporation.—Mr. John Wright, 25.—Mr. S. Simpſon, maſter of a veſſel from Arbroath.

At Berwick, Mr. Edward Keen, 55.—Mrs. Stow, a maiden lady, far advanced in years, ſiſter to Blake Stowe Lundie, eſq. of Scotch Spittal.

At Durham, Mr. Gibſon Yarrow, 21.—Mrs. Paxton, of the City Tavern, 37.

At Darlington, the Rev. Francis Dodſworth.

At North Shields, in the prime of life, Mr. Richard Cornforth, ſhipowner. He was found dead in his bed, to which he had retired in apparent good health.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Fleming, wife of Mr. Mark F.—Mrs. Rowntree, wife of Mr. Robert R.—Mrs. Braſs.—Mr. T. Thompſon.—Mrs. Mary Rane, 71.—Mrs. Hannah Haſwell, 99.—Mr. Wm. Corner, ſhip-owner.—Mrs. Cook, of the Balloon public-houſe.

At Eyemouth, Mr. Andrew Edgar, merchant.

At Hexham, Mrs. Fleming, wife of Mr. F.

At Lancheſter, Durham, the Rev. Joſeph Walker, 47. His unfeigned piety, and unremitting attention to the diſcharge of his parochial duties, added to friendlineſs of diſpoſition; and that affability and cheerfulneſs of temper, for which he was remarkable, gained him the ſincere eſteem and affection of his pariſhioners.

At Broome Park, Northumberland, Bryan Burrell, eſq. 78.

At the Hermitage, near Cheſter-le-ſtreet, Marmaduke Featherſtonehaugh, eſq.

At Alnwick Caſtle, Charles Williams, eſq. formerly maſter of the ceremonies at the aſſemblies in Newcaſtle.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The late meeting of the Kendal Agricultural Society was very numerouſly, as well as reſpectably, attended. The ſhew of cattle was thought to be ſuperior to any ſince the inſtitution of the ſociety, and to afford evident proof of improvement.

Married.] At Kirkby Lonſdale, Mr. Frederick Hare, ſecond ſon of the Rev. Edward H. of Docking Hall, Norfolk, to Miſs Agnes Scales, youngeſt daughter of the late John S. eſq. of Thwaite Head, near Ulverſton.

At Dean, Mr. William Penny, of Old Field, to Miſs Rachael Rudd, third daughter of Mr. Robert R.

At Pardſhaw, Mr. Rooke, mercer and draper in Newcaſtle, to Miſs Sarah Dixon, of Bottom, in the pariſh of Loweſwater.

At Carliſle, Mr. Matthew Young, to Miſs Topping.—Mr. John Tomlinſon, to Miſs Ann Philipſon.

Died.] At Walby, Miſs James, daughter of Mr. Hugh J. 23.

At Egremont, Mrs. Roberts, wife of Mr. R. 53.

At Whelpſide, Mrs. Fullerton, mother of the Rev. Joſeph F. 73.

At Schoole, near Workington, Mr. Thos. Thornton,

Thornton, of Church Town, near Garſtang, Lancaſhire, 28.

At Seaton iron works, Mr. Richard Jackſon, 64.

At Penrith, Mrs. Harriſon, relict of Anthony H. eſq. an eminent medical practitioner of that place.

At Kendal, Mrs. Elizabeth Breaks, wife of Mr. Wm. B. 45.

At Maryport, Mr. Caleb Wheelwright, merchant.

At North Row, in Baſſenthwaite, Mrs. Mary Rooke, 86.

At Carliſle, Mr. John Beaumont, 59.

At Wigton, Mrs. Simpſon, ſiſter of the late Mr S. of Ubergham Hall, 72.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Filkin, relict of the Rev. Mr. F.

YORKSHIRE.

The committee for the eſtabliſhment of Charity Schools in Hull, have publiſhed the following conciſe ſtatement of the objects which they have in view: 1, A ſchool for the training up of female ſervants. The girls to be lodged and boarded, and taught houſehold work, plain cooking, waſhing and ironing, plain work, reading, &c.—2, Two pretty large day ſchools for younger girls: the one for thoſe of from ſix to ten, the other for thoſe of from ten to twelve or thirteen years old. Reading, knitting, plain work, ſpinning, &c. to be the occupations of theſe ſchools.—3, When the neceſſary ſteps ſhall have been taken, a day ſchool for boys on an extenſive ſcale. In all the day ſchools it is intended to adopt the method of teaching, which has been ſucceſsfully employed in London, &c., and which is ſo ſatisfactorily recommended by Mr. Lancaſter and Mr. Colquhoun. On that plan, ſome hundreds of children may be well taught under the direction of only one maſter or miſtreſs. In all the ſchools, moral and religious inſtruction, and the good conduct of the children, to be regarded as principal objects of attention. The ſchools to be viſited, and the ſcholars examined, by ladies and gentlemen.—The management to be veſted in two committees; the one of ladies, the other of gentlemen: open to annual ſubſcribers of two guineas, and to benefactors of twenty guineas. This plan having been adopted by the ſubſcribers to the ſpinning ſchools, in the place of that on which they have hitherto acted, the whole of their committee are members of the new committee of gentlemen. Beſides this, the plan has obtained the moſt reſpectable patronage among the ladies of the town and neighbourhood: and confident hopes are entertained that the public will come forward, in a liberal manner, in ſupport of inſtitutions which, it is preſumed, promiſe extenſive and permanent uſefulneſs of the moſt important kind.

Married.] At Welton, Charles Smith, eſq. of Summer Caſtle, near Rochdale, to Miſs Berkin, youngeſt daughter of the late Wm. B. eſq. of Sutton, Surry.

William Rawſon, jun. eſq. of Mill Houſe, to Miſs Prieſtley, only daughter of the late John P. eſq. of Thorpe, near Halifax.—And the ſame day, John Rawſon, jun. eſq. of Halifax, brother to the above gentleman, to Miſs Elizabeth Markland, ſecond daughter of Edward M. eſq. of Leeds.

At Sutton, near Hull, Nicholas Walton, eſq. of Sculcoates, to Miſs Haigh, of Doncaſter.

At Hull, Mr. Blenkin, ſurgeon, of Saltfleet, Lincolnſhire, to Miſs Lee, eldeſt daughter of Mr. L. merchant.

At Fingal, in the North Riding, William Bourne, eſq. of Hull, to Miſs Mary Anne Rolleſton, youngeſt daughter of Robert R. eſq of London.

At Halifax, Mr. Thomas Cooke, merchant, of Mancheſter, to Miſs Sarah E. Lord, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Samuel L.

Died.] At Shipton, near York, Mr. John Hutchinſon. He was particularly eminent as a breeder of race horſes; amongſt many others, the following were either bred by him, or purchaſed when very young, viz. Beningbrough, Hambletonian, Overton, Oberon, Traveller, and Ticale Toby.

At Hull, Mrs. Agar, 33.—Mr. Adamſon, ſurgeon and apothecary, 24.—Mrs. Lane, wife of Mr. Francis L. late of the Ship Tavern, 38.—Mrs. Dadley, wife of Lieutenant D. of the Warwickſhire militia, 56.—Mrs. Robinſon.—Mr. Ralph Rider, 75.—Mrs. Ferraby, wife of Mr. Joſeph F.—Mrs. Pearſon, wife of Mr. John P. 21.—Mrs. Ringroſe, relict of Mr. William R. 82.—John Melling, eſq. ſenior alderman of the corporation, 85.—Mr. John Brocklebank, 83.

At Barnſley, Mrs. Crookes, relict of R. C. eſq. formerly of Kirkſtall Forge.

At Welton, Mrs. Thompſon, relict of Colonel T. of Hull, 58.

At Whitby, Mr. Richard Lockwood, inſurance broker, 50.

At Thoralby, near Aſkrigg, George Wray, eſq. captain in the Loyal Dales Volunteers.

At Ripon, Mrs. Dove, wife of Mr. John D. 30.

At Bolton Hall, near Leyburn, Mrs. Sadler, wife of Mr. William S. ſteward to Lord Bolton.

At Halifax, Mr. Benjamin Townend, of the Angel Inn.—Mrs. Knight, relict of the Rev. Mr. K. 76.—Serjeant Manks, of the volunteers of this town. His death was occaſioned by a ſtone falling on his head in a ſtone-quarry.

At Leeds, Mrs. Hannah Carr, 82.—Mr. J. Taylor.—Richard Jaques, eſq.—Mr. Mark Appleyard.

At Ripon, Mrs. Diana Eyre, ſiſter of the late Anthony E. eſq. of Grove, Nottinghamſhire, 83.—Mrs. Dering, daughter of the late Rev. Heneage D. dean of that church.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Milnes, wife of J. M. eſq. 34.

At York, Miſs Dale, of Bridlington.—Mr.

W.

W. H. Lucas, dancing-maſter at the Green Aſſembly Room, 37.—Mr. Thomas Smith, 56.—Mrs. Iſabella Todd, wife of Mr. Thos. T. 51.—Mr. Henry Huntreſs, of Sherburn.

At Ripley, the Rev. C. Sampſon, rector of that place.

At Plomer Hill, Mrs. Hickes, wife of John H. eſq. of Bradenham, Bucks, and eldeſt daughter of the late John Wilkinſon, eſq. of Potterton, in the Weſt Riding.

At Beverley, Mr. Daniel Merritt, 72.—Mr. Michael Ellis, 66.

LANCASHIRE.

At a general meeting of the Manchester Agricultural Society, held at Altrincham on the 22d of October, the following premiums were adjudged:—To George Wilbraham, eſq. of Delamere Lodge, for ploughing fifty acres of land with two horſes abreaſt, without a driver, a ſilver medal.—To James Leigh, of Aſpull, for unroofing five roods of thatched buildings, and covering the ſame with ſlate, a ſilver cup, value ſeven guineas.—To Thomas Eccleſton, eſq. of Scariſbrick, for plaſhing 400 perches of fence in the beſt manner, a ſilver medal.—To Wm. Cooper, of Blackrod, for plaſhing 160 perches of fences, a ſilver cup, value five guineas.—To Adam Howarth, of Loſtock, for a ſhort-horned bull, a ſilver cup, value five guineas.—To Thomas Remer, of Hill Top, for the beſt ram, a ſilver cup, value ſeven guineas.—To Richard Taylor, of Baguley Hall, for the beſt ſtallion, a ſilver cup, value ten guineas.—To Richard Taylor, of Baguley Hall, for the beſt boar, a ſilver cup, value five guineas.

Married.] At Liverpool, Llewellyn Lloyd, eſq. younger brother of Sir Edward Pryce L. bart. to Miſs Falkner, daughter of Edward F. eſq. of Fairfield.

At Aughton, near Ormſkirk, John Shacklady, eſq. of Lydiate, aged 81, to Miſs Sutton, 19.

At Lancaſter, Mr. Thomas Townſon, to Miſs Ann Longrigg.—Mr. George Dixon, to Miſs Hannah Townley.

At Broughton in Furneſs, Mr. George Cooper, of Preſton, to Miſs M. W. Gilpin, ſecond daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah G. of Bolton le Moors.

At Leyland, the Rev. Philip Stanhope Smelt, A. M. rector of Aſton Abbotts, Bucks, to Miſs Maria Matthews, third daughter of John M. eſq. of Tynemouth.

At Mancheſter, Mr. Reddith, bookſeller, to Mrs. Evans.—Mr. Joſeph Edwards, to Miſs Sarah Taylor, each aged only 15 years.

At Preſcot, Gilbert M'Leod, late of the Eaſt India Company's civil ſervice in Bengal, to Miſs Baillie, daughter of the late Mr. John B. of Liverpool, merchant.

Died.] At Morecambe Lodge, near Lancaſter, Captain Collinſon.

At Lancaſter, Mrs. Ann Atkinſon, ſiſter to the late Anthony A. eſq. 81.

At Mancheſter, Mr. Benjamin Barlow, 84.—Mr. Dennis Brow, one of the ſinging men of the collegiate church.—Mr. John Billington.—Mrs. Tuer.—Miſs Ann Wilſon, daughter of Mrs. W.—Mr. Docker, merchant.—Mrs. Shaw, wife of Mr. S. cotton merchant.—Mrs. Rowley, wife of Mr. John R. 26.—Mr. John Morley, 50.—Mr. Robert Butterworth, formerly an eminent dyer.

At Blackburn, Mrs. Holden, wife of Mr. H. of the Eagle and Child public houſe.

At Bowden, Mr. William Warburton, nearly forty years ſchoolmaſter of that place, 66.

At Cheetham, Miſs Liveſey.

At Liverpool, Mr. John Taylor, ſon of Mrs. T.—Mr. Anthony Lonſdale, of the Cumberland Coffee Houſe, 37.—Mrs. M'Lean.—Mr. Peter Peele, navy agent.—Mr. John Perry, 60.—Mrs. Margaret Woodward, 79. Miſs Hannah Mellor, 25.—Miſs E. Conning, 17.—Mr. Thomas Bartington, 53.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Cheſter, Mr. Jones, ſurgeon, of Wrexham, to Miſs Denſon.—Mr. Robert Johnſon, to Miſs Ann Hughes.—Mr. Percival, of Warrington, to Miſs Haſwell, of the Hop-pole Inn.

At Groppenhall, Thomas Kenyon, eſq. to Miſs Bibby, both of Latchford.

Died.] At Middlewich, Mrs. Leigh, wife of Mr. George L. 33.

At Craig Hall, near Macclesfield, Mr. R. Palfreyman.

At the Bowling-green Inn, near Cheſter, Mr. Francis Barclay, one of the partners in the houſe of Barclay and Steven, of Mancheſter, linen-merchants, who had juſt commenced his career with the faireſt proſpect of riſing to eminence in the commercial world.

At Cheſter, Mrs. Bailey, widow of Mr. William B. formerly of London, wine-merchant, 88.—Mr. Joinſon, 74.—Mrs. Harriſon, wife of Mr. H. an alderman of the corporation.—Mr. Pearſon.

At Sandbach, Wm. Lowndes, eſq.

At Edge, near Malpas, Mrs. Brookes, wife of A. B. eſq.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died.] At Birdholne, Thomas Windſor Hunloke, eſq. uncle to Sir Windſor H. 81.

At Harleſthorpe, the Rev. John C. Forreſt, head-maſter of the Free Grammar School, Nottingham, 48.

At Derby, Mrs. Maſon, wife of Mr. Joſeph M. 45.—Mrs. Elizabeth Whittingham, 54.—Mr. Francis Wright, 51.—Mrs. Daniel, wife of Mr. Joſ. D.

At Cheſterfield, Mrs. Creſwick, wife of Mr. Wm. C. 47.

At Youlgreave, Mrs. Briddon, wife of Mr. John B.

At Kirk Ireton, Mr. Thomas Holmes.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Newark, Wm. Edward Tallents, eſq. to Miſs Eliz. Tomlinſon, third daughter of Wm. T. eſq.

At

At Greasley, George Spencer, of Kimberley, gent. to Miss Lindley.

At Nottingham, Mr. Baker, to Miss Perry.—Mr. Richard Hardy, to Miss Thorpe.—Mr. J. B. Smith, solicitor, of Newark, to Miss Huish, daughter of Mark H. esq.

Died.] At Nottingham, Cornelius Launder, esq. 88. He was a deputy lieutenant of the county, and one of the junior counsel of the corporation of Nottingham; and high sheriff in 1775.—Mr. Edward Spurr.—Mrs. Simpson.—Mr. Joseph Colclough.—Mrs. Stokes, a maiden lady.—Mr. Richard Atkins, 72.

At Elton, near Bingham, Miss Brown, daughter of the Rev. Matthew B. rector of that village.

At East Leake, John Hardy, gent.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Stamford, Mr. Judd, to Miss Louisa Anne Woollett; and Captain Macartney, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Woollett; daughters of the late Nicholas W. esq. of Sittingbourne, Kent.

At Braceborough, the Rev. Thomas Teller Hurst, A. M. rector of Carlby and Braceborough, to Miss Smith, daughter of Mr. Wm. S. of Stamford.

At Grantham, Mr. P. Bullivant, solicitor, to Miss Ann Huffy Coles.

Joseph Champney, esq. to Miss Ogilsby, daughter of Wm. O. esq. of Brigg.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. John Plumpton, of Bristol, 64.

At Grantham, Mr. Wilson.

At Donington, Mr. Smith.

At Ferry, near Gainsborough, Mr. William Holt, jun. of Nottingham.

At Gainsborough, Mrs. Blisset, wife of Mr. B.—Mrs. Clarke, relict of Mr. John C.—Mrs. Codd, wife of Mr. John C. attorney.

At Sleaford, Mr. John Elkington.

At Alford. Mr. Richard Lucas, of Louth.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

At the anniversary meeting of the Leicestershire and Rutlandshire Agricultural Society, lately held at Leicester, prizes were adjudged to Mr. Watkinson, of Woodhouse, for a pen of shear hogs; Mr. Oldakers, of Kirkby, for a pen of two shear sheep; and to Mr. Nixon, of Belgrave, for a pen of ewes. Upwards of forty new members were admitted; and after dinner, the subject of abuses attendant on the present mode of conducting the sale of wool was taken into consideration. The chairman, Sir Edmund Hartopp, Mr. Keck, Mr. Burnaby, and Colonel Crump, severally addressed the meeting, and urged the necessity, as well as policy, of holding an annual meeting, which appeared to be admitted by all present. Such a meeting would establish a direct communication between the wool-stapler and the grower, and could not fail to produce advantage to both. A letter, received from a gentleman of consideration in Oxfordshire, was produced and read; stating that the attempt to establish a similar meeting in that neighbourhood had met with opposition, but, being persevered in, was ultimately successful, and had been productive of much benefit to all the parties. The members for both counties deserve great praise from every class of graziers, for their endeavours to conciliate the wool-staplers to the proposed scheme of a wool meeting, which, it is presumed, will be found to answer the same beneficial purpose to the growers and traders, as has been found to result from similar establishments in other counties. At the above meeting a store-hog was exhibited, fed by Mr. Pallet, of Keythorpe. It was from the breed of Colonel Crump, of Alexton-hall, and weighed 64 stone, of 14 lbs. to the stone, although not nearly fed.

Married.) At Misterton, Mr. J. B. Woodhouse, of Walcote, to Miss S. Burrowes, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Basset B.

At Leicester, Mr Jonathan Blackwell, of Wigston, to Miss Ellis

At Burbage, Mr. Woodhouse, of Nottingham, to Miss Bentley, daughter of John B. esq.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Smith, of the Old Three Cranes.

At Burton Lazars, Mr. Henry Snow.

At Ansty, Mr. William Wood, 41.

At Loughborough, Miss Pochin, only sister of C. W. Pochin, esq. 27.

At Hinckley, Mrs. Elizabeth Birch, wife of Mr. Thomas B.

Miss Meynell, eldest daughter of the late Hugo M. of Quorndon, esq. 20.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Penn, near Wolverhampton, Mr. Wm. Osborne, of Birmingham, to Mrs. Clarke, relict of Mr. Jos. C.

At Handsworth, Mr. Robert Spur, to Miss M. A. Thompson, both of Birmingham.

At Stafford, Mr. Browne, of Birmingham, to Miss Bratt.

Died.] At Newcastle under Line, Mrs. Manners, widow.

At Norton Hall, Richard Gildart, esq. who served the office of high sheriff for the county, in 1783.

At Lichfield, Mrs. Elizabeth Webb, widow of Mr. John W.

The Rev. Sampson Webb, forty years vicar of Lapley.

At Rugeley, the Rev. John Lander, rector of Colton, 71.

At Handsworth, Mrs. Lee, widow of Mr. John L.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Child.—Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. R. Walker, jun.—Miss Holland.

At Madeley, Mrs. Younge, wife of Weston Y. esq. and youngest daughter of the late Rev. G. Gretton, rector of Norton, Salop.—Mr. Joseph Elkington, the celebrated agriculturist, and particularly distinguished for the attention he had bestowed on the subject of draining, &c.

WARWICKSHIRE.

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The Committee of the Birmingham Sunday Schools report, that though the number of children now in attendance in these schools be considerable, it is certainly small in proportion to the population of the town, and to the aggregate of children in schools not connected with the established church. From whatever causes this may arise, the fact itself will be contemplated with deep interest by every real friend to the church of England. These establishments are rapidly extending, and their moral and political influence is becoming every year more important:—important in guiding the sentiments and determining the future connexions of a large proportion of the population of the country. They therefore earnestly request the friends of this institution to take a more active part in its concerns. The number of children now in the different schools is 1249, viz. boys 799, girls 450. The expence incurred by the education of these children, in the year ending October 13th, 1806, is 252l. 8s. 6d., exceeding the sums received by 6l. 12s. 1d.

Married.]. At Birmingham, the Rev. Francis Pelly, rector of Sifton, Glocestershire, to Miss Nutt, only daughter of George Anson N. esq.—Mr. James Blount, surgeon, to Miss Jane Francis.—Thomas Forrest, esq. to Miss Carless, niece of Joseph C. esq. banker, Salop.

At Warwick, Mr. John Russell, son of Mr. R. banker, to Miss Kench.

Died.] At Birmingham, at the house of his son-in-law Lieut-Col. Gordon, Mr. Wm. Walley, of Lichfield, many years an alderman of that city, 64.—Mr. Samuel Smith, serjeant in the first regiment of Foot Guards.—Mr. John Richards, attorney.—Mr. John Saunders.—Mr. Jacob Ericoe, 79.—Mr. John Adams, 88.—Mr. Charles Ferral, brother of Mr. F. printer, 21.—Mr. Richard Bruce, 75.

At West Bromwich, Miss Rebecca Hadley, eldest daughter of Joseph H. esq. 30.

At Coventry, Mrs. Bourne, 73.—Mr. W. Lines.—Mrs. Rew, wife of Mr. R.

At Ashted, Mr. Michael Perry, 72.

At Warwick, Mr. William Bruce.

At Tooley Park, Joseph Boultbee, esq. of Baxterley, 68.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Whitchurch, Mr. Craink, druggist, of Broseley, to Miss Parker.—The Rev. James Horseman, M. A. fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and vicar of Whipsmead, Bedfordshire, to Miss Harriet Jones, third daughter of the late Mr. J. surgeon.

At Wellington, Mr. John Roberts, aged 83, to Mrs. Mary Donnington, 47

Mr. Joseph Allen, of the Bank House, to Miss Eliz. Morrice, of Hanmer.

At Wem, Thomas Maddocks, esq. of Bronington House, Flintshire, to Miss Mullenor.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, John Corbett, esq. one of the senior aldermen of that corporation.—Mr. Finney.—Mr. John Milton.

At Cruck Meole, Miss Harriet, only surviving daughter of Edward H. esq. of Acton Scott.

At Cherington, near Newport, Miss Adams, 21.

At Broseley, Mr. Elias Prestwich, wine-merchant.

At Ketley, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. R.

At Cause Castle, Mrs. Hawley, relict of Mr. John H.

At Wroxeter, Miss Oakley, eldest daughter of Thomas O. esq. of Bishton, 16.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Eardisley, Mrs. Godfall, 57.

At Leominster, Mr. James Vale, of the Cross Keys.—Mrs. Rogers, widow of Mr. John R.

At Ross, Mr. John Jarvis, 25.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

In consequence of the great support which the Birmingham Fire-office has experienced at Worcester and its vicinity, the Directors have resolved to station a powerful fire-engine in that city. A new house has been erected in Bank-street for its reception, where it will remain under the direction of their agent, and a set of firemen for the protection of the property of the inhabitants. They have likewise with that liberality which marks their general conduct, subscribed an annual sum towards the expences of the water-works, being well convinced of their utility in cases of fire.

Married.] At Droitwich, Mr Thomas Wall, of Impney, to Miss Phillips, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Richard P., surgeon.

At Worcester, Mr. Cuthbert Woodcock, of London, to Miss Dent, daughter of Mr. John D.

Died.] At Ombersley Court, Lady Sandys, widow of the late Lord S., 87.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Watson.

At Worcester, Mrs. Haynes, of St. John's, 86.—Mrs. Goulding, wife of Mr. G., of the Tything, 78.— —— Cockle, esq., of Paradise-row.

At Kempsey, Mr. West, 77.

At Stone, Samuel Steward, esq.

At Ombersley, Mr. Taylor, an opulent farmer.

GLOCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Deerhurst, Mr. James Powell, of Tewkesbury, to Miss Mary Jones, of Apperley.

At Rodborough, Mr. James Barnfield, to Miss Clutterbuck, only daughter of Mr. Luke C.

Died.] At Cheltenham, Mr. Charles Hale, 74.

At Haresfield, Mrs. Hawkins, widow.

At Upton St. Leonard's, Mr. Thos. Franks.

At Glocester, Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. W., of the Talbot Inn.

OXFORDSHIRE.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] William Harman, esq., of London, to Miss Wells, of Great Milton.

At Oxford, Mr. Humphry Wightwick, of Henley, to Miss Mary Turner, second daughter of the late Mr. Robert T.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. M. Hedges, wife of Mr. W. H.—Mrs. A. Bowler, widow of Mr. John B., 93.—Mr. William Ham, of the Lord Nelson public-house.

At Henley upon Thames, Mrs. Chessall, 79.

At Henley Park, Mrs. Sarah Freeman, widow of Sambrooke F., esq, of Fawely Court, Bucks, and eldest daughter of Thomas Winsford, esq, late of Glasshampton.

At Wheatley, Mr John Mott, whose death was occasioned by putting his leg in cold water when seized with the cramp.

At Stanton St. John, Mrs. Butler, wife of Mr. Ralph B. 53.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] At Yardley Gobion, while on a visit to his friends, John White, esq. of London.

At Strixton, Mr. Thomas Stevens, 42.

At Northampton, Mrs. Thatcher, relict of Mr. T.

Mr. William Peach, the Holcot postman, 70. During the last eight years he walked at least fifteen miles a day, Sundays excepted, which in the course of that time amounts to upwards of 37,000 miles.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Little Paxton, the Rev. Thomas Richard Rooper, rector of Abbot's Ripton, to Miss Standley, daughter of Henry Hunter S. esq. of Paxton-place.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mr. Gimber, of the Crois Keys inn.

At St. Neots, Mr. John Park, attorney at law, 78.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Died.] At Cottenham, Mrs. Baron, wife of the Rev. Thomas B. dissenting minister, 54.

At Cambridge, Mr. B. Tunwell, cook of Emanuel college.—Mr. Timothy Paul, 28.—Mr. George Thring, ironmonger.—Mrs. Palmer, relict of Mr. P. apothecary.—Mr. Jos. Underwood, cook of Catharine hall.

At Girton, the Rev. Thomas Fisher, rector of that place, 37.

At Grantchester, Robert Butts, esq.

At Ely, Mr. Thomas Andrews, of the Blackbirds' public-house.

At Wisbeach St. Peter's, Mr. Edward Goodger, 73.

NORFOLK.

Married] Mr. Samuel Kitton, of Strumpshaw, to Miss Harvey, daughter of Mr. H., of Cratfield, Suffolk.

Mr. William Nash, farmer, to Miss Mary Tricker, both of Hethersett.

The Rev. James Deacon, of Mulbarton, to Miss Starling.

William Barnard, esq. eldest son of John B., esq. of Knapton, to Mrs. Leathes, of Mundsley,

At Wymondham, Mr. William Mitchell, solicitor, to Mrs. Hester Stoughton, widow of J. C. Stoughton, esq.

At Norwich, Mr. Brown, land surveyor, to Miss Ownsworth.

Died.] At Hardingham, Mrs. Coleby, wife of Mr. Joshua C., of London.

At Wymondham, Mrs. Anderson, wife of Mr. William A., 47.

At Massingham, Mr. William Banks, leaving a widow with 12 young children, 44.

Mr. Coulcher, father of the Rev. Mr. C., master of the Grammar School, Lynn.

At Cawston, Mr. Matthew Starling, 60.

At Aylsham, Mr. Robert Curtis, 48.

At Norwich, Mrs. Bokenham, 55.—At a very advanced age, Mrs. Berney, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Berney, of this city. In her the poor have lost a constant and liberal benefactress, and the world an exemplary christian. This charitable lady has bequeathed 200l. to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital; 200l. to the Charity for Clergymen's Widows and Orphans in Norwich and Norfolk; 100l. to the Charity Schools in this city; and 100l. to Addenbroke's Hospital, in Cambridge. Her remains were interred in the family vault at Kirby.—Mr. James Moore.—Mrs Mann, wife of Mr. M., 51.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Kerry, of Sproughton, near Ipswich, to Miss R. Simmons, daughter of Mr. S., of Wherstead.

At Bungay, Mr. John Dawson Paul, son of Mr. I. D. Paul, of Mettingham Castle, to Miss Brightley, of Bungay.

Mr. Thomas Warren, of Kettlebourgh, to Mrs. Daniels, of Framlingham.

Mr. Thomas Pretty, of Ilketham, to Mrs. Knox, of Newmarket.

Mr. Fox, merchant, of Ipswich, to Miss Laws, of New Place.

At Bungay, Mr. Joseph Burroughs, of Rickinghall, to Mrs. King, late of Botesdale.

At Bradfield Combust, Mr. Philip Turner, of Old Newton Hall, to Miss Body, daughter of Mr. John B., of Stowupland.

At Stowmarket, Mr. Robert Everett, of East Harling, Norfolk, to Miss Sarah Body, fourth daughter of Mr. John B., of Stowupland.

Died.] At Ipswich, Mrs. Carmichael, relict of Low C., esq. 94.—Thomas Neale, M. D. 77.

At Hoxne, Mrs. Clouting, late of Eye, 53.

At Cavendish, aged 44, after a long and severe affliction, occasioned by a violent cold and fever, caught whilst engaged in the expedition to Holland, George Barnard, esq Barrack-master, of Maker Heights, Plymouth, and Ensign in the 56th regiment of foot.

At Bury, Mr. Joseph Smith, sen.—Mrs. Jewers, 71.—Mr John Byles, merchant, 31.

At Stonham, Mr. E. Robinson, of the Pye Inn.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colcheſter, Captain John Dudingſtone, of the 28th regiment of foot, to Miſs Purvis, of Beccles, daughter of the late Captain Richard P., of the Royal Navy.—Mr. Salter, of London, ſolicitor, to Miſs Victoryn, of Stowmarket

At Dunmow, Mr. Pearſon, ſurgeon, to Miſs Sole.

Died.] At Heydon, Lady Buckworth Heron.

At Colcheſter, at the age of 104 years, Mary Lazell, who has, for ſome time ſubſiſted on the charitable donations of the benevolent, aided by the ſale of fruit, cakes, and other articles, which ſhe carried about the ſtreets when the weather and her health permitted. From her erect attitude, and the little ſigns of decay exhibited by her countenance, her age was doubted by ſome; but thoſe who have known her for many years, never found her vary in her account of herſelf, nor in the relation of circumſtances that had occurred in the early part of her life, which ſhe deſcribed with extraordinary accuracy and preciſion. She was nearly deprived of the faculty of hearing, but her ſight was wonderfully perfect, ſo that ſhe could read ſmall print without the uſe of ſpectacles, and was, at her requeſt, frequently ſupplied with books gratuitouſly, for her amuſement. Her manners were always marked with a peculiar mildneſs and decorum; ſhe had an air of gentility in her demeanor and never failed to evince her gratitude to thoſe from whom ſhe received any favour however trivial it might be.—Mrs. Mary Driffield, relict of the Rev. Joſeph D., formerly rector of Alresford.

At Harwood Hall, Nicholas Cæſar Corſellis, eſq.

At Maldon, Mrs. Pond, wife of Mr. John P., comptroller of the cuſtoms at that port.

At Chelmsford, Mrs. Pearſon, wife of Mr. William P.

At Springfield, Mrs. Eſther Jags, 82.

At Midley, Mr. Samuel Eagle, 76.

KENT.

Married.] At Chatham, Captain J. M. Jones, of the Royal Denbigh Militia, to Miſs D'Arcy, eldeſt daughter of Colonel D'Arcy, of the Royal Engineers.—Thomas Weatherſton, eſq. ſurgeon in the Royal Navy, to Miſs Anna Bryant, daughter of the late Rev. George B., rector of Wootton Courtency, Somerſetſhire.

At Monkton, in Thanet, Mr. Joſeph Coxon, ſon of John Coxon, eſq. formerly commander of the Groſvenor, Eaſt Indiaman, to Miſs Mary Denne, third daughter of the late Thomas D., eſq. of Monkton Court.

At Sandwich, William Boys, eſq. of Woodneſborough, to Miſs Elizabeth Sayer, fourth daughter of the late Benjamin S., eſq. of Deal. Lieutenant Bradley, of the Navy to Miſs Abbot.

At Kingſnorth, the Rev. John Smith, to Miſs Fowler.

At Beckingham, George M. Box, eſq. of Brunſwick-ſquare, to Miſs S. Hoggart, daughter of Robert H., eſq. of Foxgrove.

At Hollingbourne, Mr. Wood, ſurgeon, to Miſs Holland, of Sutton.

Died.] The Rev. Francis Dodſworth, vicar of Dodington, and of Minſter, in the Iſle of Thanet, prebendary of York, and treaſurer of Sarum.

At Broadſtairs, Alexander Horatio Nelſon Daviſon, ſon of Alexander D., eſq. of St. James's-ſquare.

At Dodington, Mrs. Smith.

At Small Hythe, Tenterden, Mr. Thomas Hope, 36.

At Canterbury, Mr. William Frend, of the Flower de Luce Inn.—Mrs. Philpot, wife of Mr. Edward P., of the Crown Inn.—At the houſe of the Rev. Mr. Yates, Mr. Robert Barrett, of the Marſh near Swindon, Wilts, 19.

At Herne, Mr. Fairman, ſen.

At Chatham, Mrs. Mather, relict of Mr. M., formerly of Birchin-lane, merchant.

At Brookland, Mr. Walter Clarke, ſurgeon.

At Brompton, Mr. Strover, 89.

SURREY.

Married.] At Godalming, John Allen, eſq. of Sunbury, to Lady Frances Turnour, daughter of the late Earl of Winterton.

Died.] At Farnham, Lady Amelia Gamon, wife of Sir Richard Gamon, bart. M. P. daughter of the late Duke of Athol, and ſiſter to the preſent Duke.

At the ſeat of her brother-in-law, Lee Steere Steere, eſq. near Dorking, Surrey, Sarah, wife of John Harriſon, eſq. banker in Manſion-houſe-ſtreet, and niece to Sir Brook Watſon, bart.

At Warring Farm, near Guilford, Mr. W. Smallpiece.

At Croydon, John Leathley, eſq. in conſequence of being thrown from his horſe while hunting, 31.

SUSSEX.

Applications are intended to be made, in the enſuing ſeſſion of parliament, for acts for the following purpoſes:—For incorporating the pariſhes of Weſt Firle, Bedingham, and Glynde, in order to erect a houſe of induſtry, for the better accommodation of the poor of thoſe pariſhes.—For making a turnpike road from the Black Horſe Inn, Horſham, to Ruſhett Common, to join the turnpike there which leads from Loxwood to Guildford; and alſo a branch out of the ſaid road at Broadbridge Heath to Newbridge, near the timber and coal wharf there, to Pulborough; and alſo another branch from Broadbridge Heath to join the Horſham turnpike road, at the direction poſt near Slaughton Bridge, in the pariſh of Warnham.

A plan is in contemplation for improving the harbour of Newhaven. Of all the great public projects none appears more important than the making of a ſafe, commodious harbour between Spithead and the Downs. The want

want of such a harbour has been severely felt, not only by the Navy, but by the trading part of the Empire; and it has become infinitely more necessary than heretofore, in consequence of the determination of a bitter and formidable enemy to attack this Country, whenever he shall have an opportunity. Newhaven is, confessedly, the most proper place for such a harbour, and in respect to the practicability, a very able Naval Engineer and others have made most satisfactory reports. A bold shore renders our coast much more favourable for shipping, than the foul and flat shores of the opposite coast; where, however, under great disadvantages, by means of an expenditure, greatly beyond what would be required in the present instance, such harbours have been formed, as Dieppe, Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk, and Ostend. At the same time, the local advantages to be derived from such a work, would greatly exceed the most sanguine expectation, and no place would be so highly benefited as Lewes; it would enjoy the full advantage of its centrical situation on a river, which, with the many streams running into it, could be rendered navigable to the borders of Surrey and Kent; and Lewes certainly would be established as the trading capital to a great extent of country.

Married.] Mr. William Elphick, of Friston-place, to Miss Armitage, only daughter of Mr. A., of Eastdean.

At Westbourne, Mr. Goodman, of Langstone, to Miss Mary Drew, of Patcham.

Died.] At Ringmer Barracks, Lieutenant-colonel Du Vernet, of the Royal Artillery.

At Cuckfield, Mrs. Croucher, wife of Mr. C. farmer. Being seized with a giddiness in the head, to which she was subject, while employed on the brink of a pond, in an orchard adjoining the house, she fell into the water and was drowned.

At Ashurst, the Rev. Edward Wilson, D.D. rector of that place, and of Hartfield, 71.

At Cuckfield-place, Mrs. Sergison, 67.

At Wellingdon, near East Bourne, Mr. Richard King, a wealthy yeoman. He expired suddenly while at table eating walnuts with his family.

At Yapton, Mrs. Billingshurst, a maiden lady, 82.

At Chichester Mr. Thomas Chatfield, 57. —Mrs. Frankland, relict of the Rev. Mr. F., canon residentiary of the cathedral, 88.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Alverstoke, Mr. Irving, of Bread-street, London, to Miss Hayter, sister of C. Hayter, esq., of Berry-house.

John Anderson Orgill, esq., of Jamaica, to Miss Caroline Davies, of Southampton, daughter of the Rev. John D. late rector of Padworth.

J. C. Purling, esq., to Miss H. Middleton, second daughter of F. M., esq., of Townhill.

The Rev. T. R. Hooper, rector of Abbot's Repton, to Miss Standley, eldest daughter of H. P. Standley, esq., of Patton-place.

Died.] At Portsmouth, at the Government House, aged 80, Town Major Grant, of that garrison. This veteran served his country with honour, and credit to himself, nearly 60 years. He was a native of North Britain, and of a very respectable family. His first service was in the regiment of Scotch Highlanders, from which he was promoted to be a serjeant in the 3d regiment of Guards. With this corps he was in several engagements in Germany, where his bravery and good conduct were always conspicuous. He was promoted to be a subaltern into the 61th regiment. Soon after the peace of 1763, he was then removed to the 41st regiment, then (from the comparative smallness of our military force) composed of invalids. His conduct was so exemplary that it again obtained him promotion; when the 41st was reduced, he retired with the rank of lieutenant and adjutant, and was appointed to the vacancy of town-major of this garrison, which was added to the other two commissions he held, as a further reward for his services.—Mrs. Gibbs, widow of H G. esq. surveyor-general of his Majesty's customs, 80.—Mr. H Sharp, son of Mr S. linen-draper.

At Bona-Vista, near Lymington, Sir Matthew Blackiston, bart. In the year 1782, Sir Matthew married Miss Rochfort, daughter of John R. esq. county of Carlow, Ireland, who survives him, and by whom he has left six sons.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Winsley, Mr. Rich. Godby, of Troubridge, to Miss Bethell, eldest daughter of the late Mr. B of Widbrook-house.

Mr. John Collins, of Bristol, to Miss Jane Alexander, of South Farm, Devizes.

Mr. T. Hooper Crocker, of Westwood, to Miss Snelgrove, of Heytesbury.

At Pewsey, W. P. Taunton, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister, to Miss Townsend, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. T, rector of Pewsey.

Died.] At Bratton, Mrs. Whitaker, wife of John W. esq. 86.

BERKSHIRE.

The commissioners, authorized by his majesty to carry into execution the powers of an act, passed in the last session of Parliament, for enquiring into the state of Windsor Forest, have entered upon their Herculean undertaking. As a necessary measure preparatory to the investigation of multifarious rights, claimed by individuals in the Forest, they have made a very minute perambulation of the boundaries. The last perambulation was so long since as the 17th year of the reign of Charles I.; and notwithstanding the great lapse of time, very few difficulties arose in tracing the boundaries. By the great exertions of the commissioners it was performed in five days; they are now busily employed in investigating the various rights, and mean to go through the several parishes in regular order.

Married.] At Egham, the Rev. John Liptrot, vicar of that place, to Miſs Burnett, of Laleham, Middleſex.

At Newbury, Mr. Francis Jolly, to Miſs Hannah King —Mr. G. Barnard, to Miſs H. Hutchins.

At Biſham, Mr. W. Williams, of Reading, to Miſs Shelton.

Mr. William Clark, of Faringdon, to Miſs E. Mayow, of Barcot.

Died.] At Egham, Mr. James Wicks, 72.—Mr. Willis.

At Reading, Miſs Lydia Willats, 17.—William S. Hunter, eſq. youngeſt ſon of John H. eſq. of the Navy Office, Somerſet Place.—Mrs. Ward.—The Rev. Henry Mead, formerly lecturer of St. John's, Wapping, and for ſeveral years aſſiſtant preacher at St. Lawrence's church in this town.—Mr. Parr.

At Abingdon, the Rev. W. Threſher, many years paſtor of the Independent Congregation there.

At Barton Lodge, near Windſor, Mrs. Sarah Calcot, 58.

At Play Hatch, Richard Taylor, eſq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Shepton Mallet, W. G. Brown, eſq. of Stonehouſe, Glouceſterſhire, to Miſs Broughton daughter of the late Benjamin B. eſq. of Bowliſh.

At Clifton, J. Reilly, eſq. to Miſs C. Cox, daughter of the late General C.

At Briſtol, J. Cooke, eſq. of Nibley, to Miſs Poole, of Rangeworthy, Gloceſterſhire. —William Wright, eſq. to Miſs Metford.

At Bath, John Hayes, eſq. to Mrs. Saunders.

At Briſlington, Arthur Chicheſter, eſq. to Miſs M. C. Hill, only daughter of Charles H. eſq. of Wickhouſe.

At Crewkerne, Mr. John Collins, ſon of John C. eſq. of Horton, to Miſs Blake, daughter of the late Rev. William B.

Died.] At Bath, at the houſe of Miſs Hotham, in Marlborough-buildings, Mrs. J. B. Mackworth Praed, ſiſter to the late H. M. P. eſq. of Trevethon, in the county of Cornwall, and aunt to William P. eſq. of the ſame place, 76.—Mrs. Tyner, wife of the Rev. W. T. vicar of Compton and Upmorden, Suſſex —Barrington Dacres, eſq. ſon of Admiral D. and Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Hercule —The Rev. James Hewet Bumpſtead, vicar of Bramſhaw, Hants.—Mr. Wm. Ekington, 66 —Mrs. Audley, of Upwell, Norfolk, 71.

At Anne's Vale, near Briſtol, Andrew Maxſe, eſq.

At Mitford, near Bath, Joſeph Mighell, eſq. of Kennet, near Marlborough, 62. He was an active member of the Bath Agricultural Society, and obtained an honorary premium for firſt introducing the breed of South Down ſheep into that neighbourhood.

At Briſtol, Mrs. Wildham.—Suddenly, Mr. William Lewis, corn-factor, of Cardiff, 71.—Mr. J. Williams.—Mr. John Court, ſen.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Fox, of Beaminſter, attorney, to Miſs Harriet Gundry, ſecond daughter of Joſeph G. Eſq. of Bridport, banker.

Died.] At Piddletown, Anna Eleonora, wife of William Neyle, Eſq. of Ambrook, Devonſhire, and daughter of the late Rear-admiral Thomas Hicks.

At Sherborne, Mr. James Hoddinot, 53.—Mrs. Chandler.

At Wimborne, the Rev. Mr. Harbin, rector of Hampreſton.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Warkleigh, Edward Wilcocks, eſq. of Exeter, banker, to Miſs Jane Treffry Dormer.

At Exeter, Mr. Downman, of Town Maling, Kent, to Miſs Jackſon, daughter of the late Mr. William J.—Edward Barrett, eſq. of Soho ſquare, London, to Mrs. Woollery, widow of the late Stone W. eſq. of Jamaica.

At Cheriton Fitzpaine, Mr. James Upjohn, of Exeter, to Miſs Catharine Upjohn.

At Stoke church, near Plymouth, Major Duckworth, only ſon of vice-admiral ſir J. Duckworth, K. B. to Miſs P. Fanſhawe, fifth daughter of R. Fanſhawe, eſq. commiſſioner of Plymouth dock-yard.—John B. Wilſon, eſq. of Plymouth, to Miſs Lydia Gwennap, daughter of the late Mr. Joſeph G. of Falmouth.

At Plymſtock, Mr. James Goldſworthy, of Exeter, to Miſs Elizabeth Anthony.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. John Riſden, many years one of the acting vergers of the Cathedral.

At Sidmouth, Henry Mayne Whorwood, eſq. of Headington Houſe, Oxfordſhire, 32. He had been for many years captain in the Oxford Loyal Troop of Cavalry.—Captain Pierce, of the Taunton Caſtle Eaſt-Indiaman, only ſurviving ſon of Captain Pierce, who was loſt in the Halſewell in the year 1786.

At Exmouth, J. M'Neil, eſq. deputy inſpector of the hoſpitals of the land forces. His health had been impaired in the Weſt Indies, and in the north of Germany, where he laſt winter held the ſituation of principal medical officer to the Britiſh forces.

At Tiverton, Benjamin Dickenſon, eſq. one of the proprietors of the Bank at that place.—Mrs. Mary Glaſs.

At Ilfracomb, Peter Faſſe, eſq. formerly collector of the Cuſtoms at that port.

At Plymouth, Miſs E. Marden, daughter of T. M. eſq. late naval ſtore-keeper in Minorca.—Mr. Richards, many years an eminent bookſeller there.

CORNWALL.

A moſt melancholy accident lately happened in Wheal Abraham and Crenver Mines, in Crowan, in conſequence of a water-ſpout that fell in that neighbourhood. The water ran with ſuch violence as to break down the boundaries round the mouths of the ſhafts, carried

carried the earth into them, and choaked the adit, which forced the water back into the lump, or place where the fire-engine draws the water out of the deep part of the mine, and where the men generally work. Forty or fifty of them made their eſcape up the ladders, but to prevent their breath being taken away by the violence of the water falling on them, threw their woollen ſhirts over their heads, and with difficulty reached the ſummit. Five men are miſſing, and no doubt is entertained of their being drowned. The loſs to the adventurers in theſe mines is eſtimated at between 5 and 6000l.

Died.] At Helſton, Mr. James Richards, attorney.

At Falmouth, Chriſtopher Dealer, eſq. commander of his Majeſty's packet, Lord Hobart, on the Liſbon ſtation.

WALES.

It appears from an accurate calculation, that upwards of 200 Sunday Schools have been inſtituted in Wales, which afford inſtruction to about 30,000 children, and perſons more advanced in years.

A new train-road from Dinas lime-ſtone rock, in the pariſh of Penderin, Breconſhire, to communicate with the Neath canal, has juſt been completed by Dr. Bevan of Neath. It will be of the greateſt advantage to the proprietors of the canal, to the public in general, and to that neighbourhood in particular. Lime-ſtone, a very valuable kind of fire-clay ſuperior to that of Stourbridge or Flintſhire, and other uſeful articles of commerce, can be conveyed at a much cheaper rate than heretofore; and the fall being only ſix inches and a quarter upon every twenty-two yards, one horſe is able to draw three trams, each containing upwards of two tons weight. The tonnage on the Neath canal will alſo, by the opening of this communication, be greatly increaſed.

The foundation-ſtone of the new weſtern pier belonging to the Carmarthenſhire rail-road company, was lately laid. Several proprietors attended the ceremony, aſſiſted by their engineer and dock maſter, as uſual, upon ſuch occaſions, and a liberal ſum was given to the workmen. This new pier will extend 155 yards, and form one of the moſt complete baſons and ſafe places of ſhelter in the principality.

Died.] At Swanſea, E. W. R. Manſell, eſq. 28, of Stradey, near Llanelly, Carmarthenſhire, one of the juſtices of the peace for that county.

At Denbigh, the Rev. Richard Pugh, rector of Llyſvan, and vicar of Nantglyn.

In the prime of life, at Llandriddod Wells, David Davies, eſq. of Llwyd-Jack-Houſe, in the county of Cardigan, and one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the Peace for that county. John Davies eſq., of the ſame place, his late father, left four ſons, who all died within five years; the eldeſt married and did not ſurvive three months, and his widow died alſo within two years: the other three brothers died bachelors, and in the bloom of life. There are now remaining of that ancient family only their diſconſolate mother and ſiſter.

NORTH BRITAIN.

The workmen employed in improving the harbour of Rurghead, near Elgin, have lately diſcovered a bath, excavated from the ſolid rock, ſuppoſed to have been the work of the Danes, who had a ſtrong fortreſs there. The bath is about thirty feet ſquare, four deep, and having a walk round it, with a receſs in one corner for dreſſing and undreſſing; and an excavation or baſin in the oppoſite corner, the uſe of which cannot be certainly known. It ſeemed to have been rooted with wood, as conſiderable remains of burnt timber were found in the bath.

Married.] At Freeland Houſe, Perthſhire, W. Hore, eſq. of Harperſtown, county of Wexford, Ireland, to the Hon. Mary Elizabeth Thornton Ruthven, daughter of the late James Lord R.

At Weſt Grange, Alexander Ramſay, eſq. of the Eaſt India Company's Bombay Civil Eſtabliſhment, to Miſs Mary Congalton, youngeſt daughter of Dr. Charles C., phyſician, Edinburgh.

At Liddal Bank, Major Malcolm, of the Royal Marines, to Miſs Jean Oliver, fourth daughter; and Archibald Little, eſq. of London, to Miſs Agnes Oliver, fifth daughter, of William O., eſq., of Dinlabyrh.

At Thurſton Houſe, Peter Sandilands, eſq. of Parney Hill, to Miſs Hunter, daughter of Robert H., eſq.

IRELAND.

In the North of Ireland, a project has been ſubmitted to a number of public ſpirited peers, and gentlemen of the counties of Londonderry, Tyrone, and Fermanagh, not very diſſimilar from that which promiſes to be of ſuch great national utility in the north of Scotland. It is the conſtruction of a navigable canal, from the great Lake of Erne, which is forty-five miles in length, to the river Foyle, which communicates with the city and harbour of Londonderry. By means of ſuch a canal, a great extent of dangerous coaſt navigation would be avoided; beſides, the water communication between the numerous towns on the ſhores of Lake Erne, and the great northern port of Londonderry, would be far more ſhort and expeditious. The expences, however, would be very conſiderable, on account of the high lands which intervene.

Married.] At Cork, the Rev. Thomas Walker, to Miſs Clarke, ſiſter to Major General Sir William C.—Arthur Molloy, eſq. of the 32d regiment, to Miſs E. Uniacke, of Kinſale.

Died.] In Dublin, Mrs. Savage, daughter of the late colonel Luſhington, and relict of Major Charles S. of Rock Savage, in the county of Down.—John Wallis, eſq. one of the oldeſt barriſters at the Iriſh bar.—C. Vance, eſq.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IN ſpite of every prohibition, Britiſh goods continue to find their way in vaſt quantities into France. They are exported upon French orders. It is eaſy to inſure them for the whole tranſit to the town in France where they are to be delivered to the purchaſer. They are introduced at almoſt all parts of the line of the land confines of the French empire. No ſooner are they received into the French merchant's warehouſe, than evidence is procured that they are of French manufacture; the proper marks are ſtamped; and the goods, whether cottons, woollens, linens, or whatever other article of Britiſh fabric, are in a ſtate to be exhibited in proof that the manufactures of France quite outrival the Britiſh. The writer has had this information from gentlemen who have a concern in the trade to which it relates.

Saxony, being the principal ſeat of thoſe cotton manufactures of Germany which rival the Britiſh, the devaſtation it has ſuffered cannot but tend to increaſe the demand of that part of the continent for Britiſh goods, as ſoon as the country ſhall be in a ſtate to admit the correſpondence and transfers of trade to be renewed in it. The manufactures of linen in Oſnaburgh, and other parts of Germany, are neceſſarily injured by the war. The conſequences are highly favourable to the Scottiſh manufacture of coarſe linens for the Weſt India market. The war, conſuming vaſt quantities of ſoldiers' clothes and camp-equipage, increaſes the demand of coarſe Britiſh woollens for Ruſſia, and for the ports on the Baltic in general.

The returns for the Britiſh goods imported into France are made in bills of exchange on commercial men and cities, with which it is perfectly lawful for the ſubjects of France to have pecuniary correſpondence. From theſe, other bills of exchange then tranſmit the value to England.

The adventures to Buenos Ayres have been immenſe. The goods which that market wanted were eaſily provided upon ſhort notice; for they were chiefly ſuch as it had been uſual to manufacture for the Weſt India market, and formerly for Spain, to be re-exported to South America by the Spaniards themſelves. They were likewiſe, in great part, the ſame ſpecies of goods which we have been accuſtomed to make for the Portugueſe market, to be ſent to the Brazils. Sir Home Popham's letter, in no reſpect intended to impoſe on the merchants, and written with competent information, pointed out both the extent of the market, and the ſpecies of the goods wanted. From the circumſtances of the war, the previous ſcarcity of Britiſh goods, almoſt of primary neceſſity, throughout South America, muſt have been very great. Even the Anglo-American trade to the Havannah, and the ſmuggling concourſe of the Spaniards to Jamaica, could not furniſh any thing like an adequate ſupply. The exports, of whatever kind, that the inhabitants of Spaniſh America had to give in payment for imports were at the ſame time accumulated in the country for want of opportunities of ſafe and lucrative exportation. Not only a large demand, therefore, but wealth with which to make adequate returns, meets the wiſhes of our merchants who have ſent out goods for ſale at Buenos Ayres. The returns will be in bullion, hides, tallow, cottons, dyeing ſtuffs, and other materials the moſt eſſentially uſeful in our manufactures. The induſtry of the inhabitants of Spaniſh America, rouſed by the new poſſibilities of bringing their produce to prompt and advantageous ſale, will furniſh their returns every ſeaſon in greater abundance, ſo that the trade may continually increaſe.

The ſucceſſes of the French in Germany have had one effect that was naturally to be expected. They have occaſioned much property to be transferred to England, from the countries which Bonaparte is now over-running. They have induced foreigners to leave here large ſums, which were otherwiſe to have been remitted abroad, in the due courſe of trade. Not leſs than three millions ſterling, foreign property, is ſaid to have been placed, within theſe few days, in the Engliſh funds.

The activity of the woollen manufactures, in both the north and the weſt of England, is a good deal quickened. The demand for the light cloths, which it has been uſual to manufacture for the Weſt India market, has been of late greatly increaſed. The general uſe of the ſpring-ſhuttle enabling one man to perform the work of two in weaving; of the gig-mill for dreſſing and moſing, which at once abbreviates the labour and improves the execution; of the ſhearing-machine, to finiſh the dreſſed cloths for ſale; has exceedingly advanced the manufacture, within theſe few years, in the counties of Glouceſter, Wilts, and Somerſet. The quantity of the labour employed in it in theſe counties is now, in fact, three times as great as that which they employed but a few years ſince.

The gradual reduction of the African Slave Trade threatens conſequences to the woollen, the linen, the cotton, and the hardware manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland, which nothing can avert but an inalienable monopoly to the country of the whole trade of Spaniſh America. It is certain, that the linens, woollens, and hardware, exported for the purchaſe of the ſlaves on the African coaſt, were among thoſe ſorts of manufacture by which the people of Lancaſhire, Birmingham, and Yorkſhire got the largeſt profits. It is equally certain, on the other hand, that, without a continued importation of negro labourers, the coffee-plantations cannot be enlarged; nor can Trinidada, the moſt promiſing of all our ſugar iſlands, be brought to any due extent under cultivation.

The

The trade and manufactures of Ireland continue to increaſe. In 1802, Iriſh produce and manufactures, to the real value of 8,276,817l. 18s. 9d., were exported from that iſland; foreign articles, to the value of 212,208l. 17s. 11¼d. The imports of the ſame year were to the official value of 6,087,741l. ½d. There were built and regiſtered that year 37 veſſels, of the total burthens of 2,324 tons, in the ſeveral ports of Ireland. The total ſhipping of the iſland was, at the ſame time, 1 031 veſſels, of 56,510 tons, navigated by 5,058 men. The total ſhipping, of whatever country, which that year entered the Iriſh ports, conſiſted of 7,600 veſſels, of the groſs tonnage of 692,480 tons, navigated by 42,597 men. The total ſhipping which cleared outwards from the Iriſh ports, the ſame year, conſiſted of 6,878 veſſels, of 646,444 tons burthen, manned by 39,446 ſeamen. Now, ſince that time, the internal induſtry and the foreign trade of the Iriſh nation have been in a notable train of advancement.

The net produce of the Britiſh duties upon auctions, collected under the exciſe laws, for the years 1803, 1804, 1805, up to January 5th, 1806, was 595,076l. ſterling:—for 1803, 212,151l.; 1804, 176,646l; 1805, 206,279l. ſterling.

The total net produce of the duties upon wines, for the year ending July 5th, 1805, was, under the act 43 Geo. III, 198,646l. 13s. 4¼d.; under the act 44 Geo. III., 272,773l. 6s. 11½d.

The 3 per cent. conſols are 61.

The average Prices of Navigable Canal, Dock, and Fire Office Shares, in November 1806, at the office of Mr. Scott, New Bridge-ſtreet, were:—The Staffordſhire and Worceſterſhire Navigation, dividing 36l. per ſhare net per annum, 600l.—Leeds and Liverpool, dividing 4 per cent. half yearly, 176l.—Aſhton and Oldham, 95l.—Worceſter and Birmingham, 39l.—Lancaſter, 19l.—Kennet and Avon old ſhares, 21l.; New ditto, 2l. 15s. premium.—Weſt India Dock Stock, dividing 10 per cent. net per annum, 148l. to 150l.—Eaſt India Dock, 123l to 124l.—London Dock, 103l.—Imperial Aſſurance, 12 per cent. premium.—Globe ditto, 100l. to 101l.—Rock Life Inſurance, 2s per ſhare premium.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE late open weather has been highly favourable to the wheat-ſowing, and the green corn already covers the ground with a ſtrong and healthy blade. The mildneſs of the ſeaſon has been equally friendly to the growth of Rye, winter Tares, Turnips, and Coleſeed, which at this period of the year, never looked more luxuriant. The paſtures ſtill afford a tolerable bite to ſtore ſheep, lean, and young ſtock.

The dry ſtate of the arable lands has enabled the farmer to plough up a large breadth for Barley, and the various winter operations of manuring meadows, hedging, ditching, and draining, have been, and are now carrying on with much facility and ſpirit. Wheat averages throughout England and Wales, 77s. 4d.; Barley, 42s. 4d.; and Oats, 28s. per quarter.

Notwithſtanding the great demands for ſtore cattle and ſheep, at the late fairs, which have been amply ſupplied, a large ſtock ſtill remains in the jobbers' hands, which they now offer at reduced prices. In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 3s. 8d. to 5s. per ſtone of 8lb.; Mutton, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.; and Pork, 4s. 8d. to 6s.

Horſes are dull of ſale; but much buſineſs, as is uſual at this time, has been done in the pig market.

Cheeſe and Salt Butter, at the late fairs, have conſiderably fallen in prices.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

Ariſe ye winds; 'tis now your time to blow
And aid the work of nature. On your wings
The pregnant ſeeds convey'd, ſhall plant a race
Far from their native ſoil.

EXCEPT a few ſtormy days towards the end of October, the weather has hitherto been unuſually calm and mild for this ſeaſon of the year. The heat at mid-day has frequently been ſuch as to remind one of the commencement of ſummer, inſtead of the cloſe of autumn; and the twittering and ſinging of the ſmall birds in the hedges and groves has tended much to aid the deception. A Laburnum tree (*cytiſus laburnum* of Linnæus) is in flower in a neighbouring garden; and the common primroſes, on a few of the ſunny and ſheltered banks, have miſtaken their ſeaſon for flowering.

From about the 13th of November, the weather has been conſiderably more cold than it was before; and rain, more or leſs, falls every day. The ſummer has, this year, been of long continuance; but it is now ended.

November 17th. The few leaves that are ſtill left on the oak are all dry and brown. Thoſe of the aſh are all gone, leaving behind the remains of the dried ſeed veſſels. It is a remark of floriſts, that as ſoon as the leaves of the aſh begin to fall, all the tender plants from warmer climates ſhould be immediately put under ſhelter, ſince this is an indication that the autumn froſts have commenced. The leaves of the mulberry tree and hazel are all ſhed.

ſhed. The only verdure now left in the hedges is in the bramble, the ivy, and holly. The elms are nearly ſtripped. In the foreſts, and on the waſte lands, the fern (*pteris aquilina* of Linnæus) is become perfectly dry and brown, and the farmers are buſily employed in cutting and carrying it away for litter.

The wheat is all, or very nearly all, ſown.

The ivy-leaved ſnap-dragon (*anterrhinum cyinbalaria*) continues ſtill in flower on the garden walls. The flowers of the arbutus tree (*arbutus unedo*) drop off every day in great abundance. On the ſandy ſea-coaſts, the upper parts of ſome of the ſpikes of the ſea-rocket (*bunias cakile*) have not yet put forth all their flowers.

Nov. 1. The leaves drop from the medlar trees; and the fruit is gathered, and laid up to be ripened by the winter's cold. The fruit of the ſpindle-tree (*evonymus europæus*) is ripe; and, Nov. 16th, the greater part of the ſeed is ſhed. It is ſurpriſing that this very ſingular and beautiful ſhrub, although the natural production of our own country, is not more cultivated in gardens and plantations than we now ſee it. Fruit of the buck-berry tree (*rhamnus frangula*) ripe.

Oct. 26. The ſmall birds begin to congregate. The ſkylark ſtill ſings.—Nov. 1. The Royſton crows are returned, and may be ſeen in conſiderable numbers about the ſea-ſands, picking up ſmall ſhell fiſh, and any wreck of animal ſubſtances left there by the ebbing of the tides.

There are very few butterflies, or any other kinds of lepidopterous inſects to be now ſeen flying about: the bees, however, are ſtill employed in laying up their winter's ſtock; and beetles, or coleopterous inſects, have not yet retired into their winter retreats.

Nov. 18. I am juſt informed, that laſt night a ſhoal of herrings approached the coaſt; and that a few of them were caught by the fiſhermen. If the wind continues northerly, and is not too boiſterous, they think it probable that a conſiderable quantity may be caught in the courſe of a few days. Theſe fiſh, like ſome others, generally approach the ſhores againſt the wind. *Hampſhire.*

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of October, to the 24th of November 1806, *inclufive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.*

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.30. Nov. 8. Wind N.W.
Loweſt 29.10. Nov. 3. & 22. Wind W.&N.W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 61 hundredths of an inch. On the 6th in the morning the mercury ſtood at 29.67; and on the next day, at the ſame hour it was as high as 30.28.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 60°. Oct. 27. Wind S.E.
Loweſt 31. Nov. 23. Wind N.W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 18°. Early on the 23d the thermometer was as low as 31°, and on the 24th at the ſame hour it ſtood at 50°.

The quantity of rain fallen ſince our laſt report is equal to 6 65 inches in height.

The preſent month has been much warmer than what we uſually experience at this ſeaſon; the average height of the thermometer has been nearly 50° for the whole month, whereas, for the ſame period laſt year it was 47°; in the year 1804, it was 46.°7; in the year 1803, it was only 43.2; and in 1802 it was 46°.4. The mean height of the barometer is 29.8, but the changes in the denſity of the atmoſphere have been frequent, though not often ſtriking: on this of the metropolis we have had five thick fogs, and much gloomy weather; the number of what may be called brilliant days, has been ſmall in compariſon of the others. Several days have been completely wet, and on three mornings we have ſeen ice: the thickeſt was on Sunday the 23d. The cold was however accompanied with a very white froſt, and before ten o'clock the wind veered to due weſt, and the weather changed to rain, which continued the whole day. The wind has blown from the weſterly part of the heavens twenty four or twenty-five days out of the thirty-one.

To CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

WE are obliged to our old Correſpondent Aquarius, for his Communication on the Means of obtaining WATER in Times of Scarcity; we hope that Others of our Correſpondents will favour us with their Opinions on a Subject ſo little underſtood, yet of ſo much Conſequence to the Comfort, Health, and Proſperity of many parts of the Country.

The Editor of the Monthly Magazine has been deſirous, ſince its firſt commencement, to preſent to his Readers a Fac-ſimile Page of the Manuſcripts found in the Ruins of Herculaneum. After many Efforts, he has, at length, ſucceeded in procuring a Page of thoſe MSS., and a Fac-ſimile of it would have been inſerted in the preſent Number, but for the temporary Claim of the Map of the Seat of War. It will, however, be given in the Number to be publiſhed on the firſt of January, accompanied by the elaborate Diſſertation of a learned Antiquary.

We are promiſed, by Eye-witneſſes, ſome intereſting Details of the Ravages committed by the French Armies in Saxony and Pruſſia, and ſhall be able to preſent them to our Readers in our next, or the following, Magazine.